

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ONE of the most noteworthy facts connected with the recent stringency is its effect in depressing the prices of all descriptions of government bonds. The gold-bearing securities have suffered as much as the short currency-bearing obligations, though the latter are regarded usually as the more sensitive, and have hitherto suffered most severely in time of pressure. Such wide fluctuations are much to be deprecated; and it is not the least important of their mischievous effects that they tend to shake public confidence in government securities as a stable investment for trust funds and similar fiduciary property. The practical question now arises, whether we are at the bottom of the decline.

In attempting the solution of this problem, we must find out, if we can, by what causes, in the first instance, the revolution was brought on which has been, for the moment, equal

ly paralysing to public and private credit. And the chief place among its causes must undoubtedly be assigned to the undue expansion and consequent weakness of some of our banks. The reports of our city banks, says a daily newspaper, "show that a very large increase in loans has been made by such banks as have large country connections. This is, no doubt, caused by the circumstance that some of the interior banks have been expanding beyond all safe limits, and have had to seek accommodation here in consequence. We may mention one country bank as an example. Its capital is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which is invested in government bonds, and placed at Washington as security for circulation, or for government deposits. Notwithstanding this investment of its available means, the officers have actually lent to their customers no less than four millions of dollars. Under the recent pressure it need not be wondered at that this institution had to sell at a sacrifice a considerable amount of Seven-thirties."

The merchants, operators, and other persons who received this accommodation were not slow to enter into the spirit of the banks that granted it. They were carried away with the same contagious example of expansion, and plunged recklessly into speculations attended with unusual risk. The warning was, therefore, not uncalled for which Mr. McCulloch is reported to have uttered on a recent occasion that the banks were compromising themselves by "discounting paper the soundness of which depends on continued high prices."

But this expansion of credit to speculators in breadstuffs, cotton, and other commodities was not the only means by which the banks weakened their position. During the negotiation of the last 230 millions of seven-thirties, it was observed that an unusually small aggregate was taken in the Atlantic cities. Nearly all was absorbed in the interior, and passed in some cases into banks whose means were already too deeply pledged by prior engagements. Indeed Western bank officers, during the last week or two, have been seeking accommodation here, whose accounts showed that they held seven-thirties to an amount equal to three or four times their capital. From motives into which we may enquire more particularly hereafter, these institutions have been induced to load themselves up with a burden of seven-thirties, ten-forties, and five-twenties far beyond their strength. They ventured in fact to invest in these and in other descriptions of government paper not available for paying their debts, so large a portion of their means, that they found themselves under the necessity of refusing accommodation to their customers, or of depending on their correspondents here to an extent which no sound conservative bank officer, in the most

tranquil times, could contemplate without grave apprehension.

While the money market was easy, and accommodation could be had at a low rate of interest, no harm seemed to come of this reckless expansion, and the frail barques which were carrying so much sail and so little ballast, seemed to be making a prosperous swift voyage. At the same time the contractors who had received in part payment considerable amounts of the second series of seven thirties under a promise not to sell them until four months had elapsed from the date of issue, were raising heavy loans on them at 4 or 5 per cent interest. When the rate, however, was advanced to 6 and 7 per cent, these contractors became eager to sell out. Large amounts of the seven thirties were thus pressed on the market, and had to be offered at a concession in price to tempt purchasers.

Such was the state of things when the usual autumn demand set in for money to move the crops. The interior banks which ought to have reserved their strength to meet this drain upon their resources, had been venturing beyond their depth, and had locked up their available means in securities which had already begun to depreciate upon their hands. At this critical moment too, came Mr. McCulloch's recent contraction loan which absorbed some of the compound interest notes held as reserve. This loan could have been easily disposed of had it appeared a few weeks earlier, but cooperating with the other causes of derangement, it added for the moment another element of weakness to the position of the banks. Moreover, they were suddenly called to pay off the government deposits, and at the same time the general ~~institu~~ in the public mind was increased by the near approach of the Congressional session, by the threatening aspect of some of our foreign relations, by the agitation of the financial atmosphere, by the clamor for rash immediate contraction of the currency, and by the partial cessation of the foreign demand for our securities, due to the rise in the Bank of England rate of discount.

As every great change at the Stock Exchange now-a-days is referred to some clique movement, it has been rumored and in some quarters believed that a party of very large capitalists in our three great cities, foreseeing the probability of financial trouble, have been operating in government securities for some time past, their efforts being directed first to stimulate the demand that prices might rise, and then to sell at the highest point of the popular excitement before the fall. Now there is no satisfactory evidence of any such reprehensible combination, and the report of it is founded on simple conjecture; still it is not improbable that the heavy sales made a week or two ago by certain large dealers in government securities, precipitated the fall in prices, though the capitalists who are responsible for those transactions probably acted without any compact or mutual understanding. However this may be, it is certain that the late depression in government securities is a natural result of the undue expansion of credits on the part of banks, which have suffered severely for their want of caution, and will, it is hoped, gain wisdom from dear-bought experience.

From the best information we can obtain, the causes we have mentioned have now ceased, for the most part, to operate. Already we observe that government bonds of all descriptions at the present low rates are attracting investors. Shrewd capitalists for some days past have been freely purchasing; and unless public confidence receives some new and unexpected check, it is probable that for the present our federal securities have reached their lowest point.

CURRENCY DEPRECIATION AND THE NEW GOLD NOTES.

The premium on gold is commonly regarded as an index of depreciation, and as gold ranges lower or higher, the pur-

chasing power of our greenbacks is supposed to be greater or less. It is on account of this popular belief, which is partly right and partly wrong, that so much interest has been taken in the task of regulating the price of specie. By keeping gold down, it was imagined the value of the currency was kept up, however large might be the issues of legal tenders. This is much as if a gardener, ordered to keep his conservatory at a given temperature, should neglect his fires and devote his chief attention to tampering with the thermometer. Every one who has learned the simplest rudiments of financial science is aware that depreciation of the currency is a sign of redundancy. The shrinking of the value of the paper dollar is caused by the fact that there are too many paper dollars afloat. If this paper were redeemable in coin on demand, the depreciation could not advance beyond a fractional limit; as the notes would be presented for payment, and the volume afloat would contract itself to its just dimensions. If, however, the notes be not redeemable, there is no such spontaneous limitation of the issue. The elasticity with which a redeemable currency adjusts itself to monetary exigencies is gone. And as these monetary requirements vary greatly at different times, the irredeemable volume of the currency, from its rigid inelasticity, may be insufficient toward the close of the year and redundant three months later. Now, under our paper money system, the price of gold, if uninfluenced except by the currency, might be a true measure of the redundancy and depreciation of that currency. But the trouble is that as gold coin is our international medium of exchange, it is from this and other causes exposed to a number of perturbing forces, which modify its price independently of the movements of our domestic currency. Hence, the price of gold would not be an infallible measure of depreciation in all cases.

But as we have said, there are other causes besides the oscillations of foreign exchange which increase the incertitude. Among these is the interference of government, which assists in preventing the price of gold from being a correct indicator of the purchasing power of our paper currency. We do not here discuss the general policy of such interference, but simply point out the fact. The first time that public attention was very specially called to this interference was in the summer of 1863 when Mr. Chase secretly and suddenly sold a very large amount of coin and took measures at the same time to make money tight. The result was magical. Mr. Chase had only to show himself at the Sub-Treasury and the price of the precious metals at once gave way. Gold fell swiftly 25 per cent. A few months later, in April, 1864, the same experiment was tried again; but this time it produced a panic, the memory of which will long live in Wall street. Gold instead of going down went higher than ever before, and soon afterwards Mr. Chase resigned. The history of the numerous attempts made at various times to control the price of gold will be curious and instructive; and since with the close of the war the chief reasons for secrecy have passed away, Congress will, it is hoped, order the facts to be fully published as soon as consistent with the public interests.

Now, it is affirmed that the policy of controlling the price of gold is not exploded, and that the government sales of coin have been so adjusted to the condition of the market as to check any advance. In confirmation of this view we are pointed to the fact that since July last the price of gold has been almost stationary, the explanation being that when the price shows a tendency to advance, the Treasury sales are large, and when the price goes down the Treasury sales are stopped. This manipulating and regulating of the price of gold may or may not be apparently useful. But, whatever be its other effects, we may be certain that it makes the price

of gold artificial, and prevents that price from being an accurate measure of depreciation. On the currency itself this regulating process has no effect whatever. It does not enhance the purchasing power of greenbacks, or prevent the necessities of life from being more costly now than when gold was at 280. Indeed all schemes which attempt, by tampering with the gold market, to bring down prices that depend on inflation of the currency, are as wise and as efficient as would be the attempt to control the temperature of a house by regulating the thermometer.

The chief apprehension, we believe, which is expressed in Wall street, relative to the new gold notes that have just made their appearance in business, is that they form a part of a mischievous policy, and that they may be in some way manipulated with a view to operate on special occasions upon the price of gold. That policy, however, in this particular instance, would be so threatening of danger that we shall be slow to believe a man so conservative, cautious, and experienced as Mr. McCulloch will venture upon it.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

We notice that a meeting has lately been held at London of the holders of Southern State bonds, and a committee has been appointed to look after their interests and take such action with regard to the matter as may be necessary.

It is difficult to conceive any reasonable grounds for doubting that the Southern States will ultimately keep good faith with their creditors. Were it simply a question of honor, there would certainly be no mistrust of the payment of the principal and interest upon all their obligations; for the Southern people have never, as a section, rendered themselves open to the charge of deliberate dishonesty toward their creditors: on the contrary, they have established an unquestioned reputation for financial integrity. The question then must be considered as centering simply in the ability of the States to maintain their burthens.

In the absence of any statistics showing the amount of debt owing by the respective states at the close of the war, it is impossible to ascertain what is the precise amount of their obligations. The only possible method of attaining a proximate estimate is to take the published returns for the periods next previous to the rebellion; from which it would appear that the aggregate obligations, absolute and contingent, for ten Southern States, including Tennessee, amounted then to \$112,000,000. Since that period there has probably been no material change; for although small debts may have been paid off, yet new obligations have probably been incurred to an equal amount. President Johnson's formal announcement that State obligations created for the support of the insurrection cannot be recognized, leaves no question that the entire war debts of the Southern States must be repudiated. The debts contracted previous to the rebellion are, therefore, alone to be taken into account. It appears, from the latest reports previous to the war, that the indebtedness of the respective States was then as follows:

Date.		Amount.
1861	Alabama { Foreign	\$3,445,000
	Domestic	2,582,178
		\$6,027,178
1860	Arkansas.....Principal and int.....	8,092,622
1860	Florida.....	883,000
1860	Georgia.....	2,670,750
1859	Louisiana.... { Absolute debt	7,000,000
	Liab's for B'ks.....	10,023,908
		17,023,908
1860	Mississippi [Repudiated].....	7,000,000
1860	N. Carolina.....	9,978,505
1860	S. Carolina.. { Absolute debt.....	3,691,574
	Conting't "	8,000,000
	U. S. Surplus Revenue 1,051,422	7,742,998
1860	Tennessee ... { Absolute debt.....	8,844,567
	Conting't "	12,799,000
		16,643,567
1859	Virginia { Absolute debt.....	30,190,816
	Conting't "	11,280,000
		41,470,816
	Total debt	\$112,083,987

To this aggregate must be added an unknown amount of arrears of interest, accumulated during the rebellion. Few of the States have been able to pay their interest during that time, so that it would not, perhaps, be far from the truth to estimate that \$35,000,000 must be added to the above total on account of arrears; which would make the present liabilities really about \$145,000,000. To provide for the payment of this back interest, the States would have to borrow the amount, or issue bonds or scrip therefor; as it is not supposable that they are now in a condition to raise that sum by taxation, and at the same time to provide for the accruing interest. Nor is this all. Each State will find it necessary to borrow a considerable amount in order to repair damages to public property, and other losses incident to the war. Probably not less than \$50,000,000 will be required for these purposes.

The question then really is, will these States be able to support an aggregate debt of \$200,000,000? It must be taken into account that they have to sustain their share of the federal burthens, amounting probably to an annual charge of \$60,000,000. Estimating the average rate of interest upon the State debts at 6½ per cent, the annual interest charge would aggregate \$13,000,000. This, added to the federal burthens would make the total annual debt charges upon the ten States, say \$73,000,000 per annum. Can these States support this enormous liability, equal to the whole expenditure of the United States previous to the war? The question is a serious one yet we think there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so.

A majority of these States hold valuable assets, available as security for the payment of their debts. Immediately before the war, six of the States above specified held assets as follows, consisting of stocks, bonds, school funds and real property, viz.:

Date.		Assets.
1860	Georgia.....	\$5,587,057
1859	Louisiana.....	9,804,918
1860	North Carolina.....	7,663,140
1860	South Carolina.....	6,000,000
1860	Tennessee.....	8,744,847
1859	Virginia. { Producing property	10,057,640
	Non producing property..	25,299,930
		35,357,470
	Total assets.....	\$68,167,438

Thus it appears that, before the war, about sixty per cent of the State debts was covered by assets. The value of these assets has doubtless been materially impaired by the war; but it is, perhaps, not unreasonable to assume that their depreciation will be but temporary.

It appears from the United States census, that in 1860 the aggregate value of real and personal estate in the ten States was \$4,836,000,000. If, after a moderate period, the property represented by these figures will yield a product equal in value to that of 1860, then the basis of revenue in the South cannot be considered to have been permanently reduced. The collection of \$73,000,000 of revenue as above estimated, would amount to an assessment of about 1½ per cent upon the wealth of the States specified, as it stood before the war, and as it may be estimated say two years hence, when recuperation will have made large progress.

In paying this the South has peculiar means for reimbursing itself. It has a monopoly of its chief staples; so that no competition can prevent it from adding its taxes to the price of its cotton, naval stores, rice and tobacco. The Southern States are, therefore, in a position to throw their burthens upon the world-wide consumers of their exportable products. This is no fanciful advantage: it is one which, from the natural laws of trade, must be realized in the future history of the South.

The ability of the South to sustain its burthens may be further judged by a comparison of the resources and liabilities

ties of the other States. Assuming the federal taxes of the remaining States to average \$190,000,000 per annum, and the interest upon their State debts to be \$18,000,000, we should have, as their total federal and State burthens, an aggregate of say \$200,000,000. The census of 1860 gives the total wealth of these States at \$11,322,000,000. Supposing the losses attending the war to have equalled the gains since 1860, and not reckoning as wealth the federal and State debts created for war purposes, inasmuch as they represent so much wealth destroyed, it may be assumed that the present wealth of these States stands at about the same point as in 1860. The annual burthen of \$200,000,000, as above estimated, would amount to a fraction over 1½ per cent upon the entire wealth of the country, exclusive of the ten States alluded to above. So that it appears that the Southern liabilities are less, in proportion to their resources, than those of the other States. Considering the richness of the agricultural resources of the South, and how indispensable its products are to the commerce of the world, it would appear that whatever proportion of burthens the other sections can carry, the Southern States can bear also.

Until the labor system of the South is reorganized, and its banking and transportation facilities are recuperated, the federal and State taxes will press upon them with much greater severity than upon the North; and, during that period, there may be considerable embarrassment and irregularity in the management of their State finances, so that forbearance on the part of all holding their obligations should be shown them. But these obstacles will be only of temporary duration. It will be a matter of much regret, if Southern statesmen, from taking a narrow view of their situation and prospects, exhibit any disposition to favor repudiation of legal State obligations. It is only by showing an inflexible determination to meet existing liabilities that they will be enabled to negotiate the further loans required for repairing the public losses through the war, and for placing the State institutions in a condition of efficiency. Honesty toward public creditors; a firm faith in the commercial destiny of the South; a cheerful acceptance of the existing public situation; and a wise encouragement of negro labor, are the essential features of a policy which would enable the South ultimately to fulfil all its obligations, and to contract any new ones that may be deemed necessary to the public welfare.

THE DEATH OF COLLECTOR KING.

THE more than commonly painful circumstances attending the death of the late Collector of the Port of New York were not needed to ensure a general and sincere feeling of sorrow at the premature demise of so respectable a citizen and public man as the Honorable Preston King. But they may very fitly fix the attention of reflecting men upon the way in which the administrative functions of our government have gradually come to be distributed, and upon the extraneous services now expected and demanded by political parties of the persons to whom those functions are confided.

It seems to be, on all hands, agreed that the unfortunate mental condition in which the late Collector was led to take his own life resulted from the annoyances and excitements of his new position, growing out of the pressure put upon his time and upon his sympathies by the swarm of applicants whose claims to office in the Custom House it was held to be his duty to consider and pass upon. He was compelled to act not simply as the executive head of an important executive department of the Treasury, but as a member of a political party. In short the general verdict is that Mr. King was killed by the doctrine of "rotation in office" among party advocates.

Sydney Smith once declared that railway carriages would travel locked in England until a bishop should be burned in one. Possibly, though we hardly expect so much, the suicide of a Collector of the Port of New York may lead people in this country to reflect upon the enormous abuses of this partisan system, now established among us. In the case of the present chief of the Treasury Department, we have a striking and commendable instance of departure from this system. When the portfolio of the Treasury was resigned by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. McCulloch was invited to assume it, not in virtue of his political weight or influence—for it was not pretended that he wielded much of either—but because he was an experienced financial agent of the government, and might be presumed to know something of the business working of the great Department which he was requested to administer. Is it not plain that our extension of this principal of selection throughout the subordinate machinery of our public offices, must result favorably for the public interest, as well as exert a wholesome influence upon the tone of political life among us? With the enormous increase of our public debt and, consequently, of the action of the government upon the fortunes and the affairs of individual citizens, it has become vastly more important than it ever before was, that experience and intelligence should constitute the decisive qualifications of applicants for office, and that men properly qualified, when once installed in positions of trust, responsibility and routine, should not be displaced save for flagrant derelictions from duty.

Of course we are not so sanguine as to expect such a revolution to-day, or to-morrow, or the week after; but we think it our duty to the commercial community to protest, upon all becoming occasions, against the existing system, and to express the hope at least, that something less frightful than an epidemic of suicide among office holders of character, may be found sufficient to arouse the public intellect and the public conscience to the dangers and the disadvantages which that system involves.

THE CHOLERA AND THE QUARANTINE.

THE application of the cabin passengers of the Atalanta to the Health Commissioners for deliverance from their irksome detention upon that vessel has been published. No sickness they declare has appeared among them since they left London, except a single instance of consumption; and while acknowledging that the safety of a large community should not be sacrificed, they imploringly ask whether their "captivity" is actually necessary.

The case of these passengers is one of peculiar hardship and is in itself a sad commentary upon the brutality displayed on the other side of the ocean, in permitting a vessel to leave port, known to have dangerous sickness on board. Instead of detaining passengers whose condition, if huddled together on shipboard involved extreme hazard to their lives as well as to the health of their fellow-voyagers, those having the matter in charge actually hurried several such persons on the vessel to perish, as well as to communicate their disease to others and convey it to another country.

We execrate the atrocity of the endeavor on the part of Doctor Blackburn to plant the yellow fever among us from the Bahama islands, denouncing it as a crime against the civilisation and moral sense of the age. But he had the extenuating excuse that he was doing it as a belligerent act. The authorities at Havre and elsewhere who suffered persons sick with cholera to be shipped to New York were certainly more culpable than the rebel conspirator at Nassau.

It was the misfortune of the cabin passengers to fall into the hands of such men and be compelled to cross the ocean on board of a vessel the steerage of which was reeking with

filth and pestilence. When they discovered the fraud of which they had become unwittingly the victims, they adopted a course, perhaps the most judicious under the circumstances. But, although they have thus far escaped the pestilence which was raging so near them, it has been deemed proper by our officers at Quarantine to detain them in the lower Bay, lest by reason of their proximity on board the vessel to the persons among whom the epidemic has been raging they have possibly been infected, and might thus introduce it into the city of New York. It becomes, therefore, an important question to determine whether that apprehension is warranted; and this involves the whole subject of the propriety of quarantines as a safeguard against cholera.

Observations have been from time to time carefully taken for the purpose of ascertaining in what form the contagion of cholera manifested itself, how long the danger exists, and whether it is contagious at all. As usual, the doctors disagree in many of their conclusions, and yet the same general facts have been discovered alike in India, England and Germany. They show that there does exist a *fomites*, perhaps a fungus of cholera, and further (which fact is of the greatest importance) that it often occupies a month in developing itself. During that period, while the person is apparently well there is actually more danger of contagion from him, than after the peculiar symptoms have set in. Yellow fever and other diseases are different in this respect; in case the disease does not manifest itself in a few days there is little occasion to apprehend its appearance. This known peculiarity of the cholera is undoubtedly the occasion of the apparently unwarrantable detention of the passengers of the *Atalanta*.

There has been much controversy in regard to the propriety and utility of quarantines. Doctors Rush, Hosack, Potter, and President Jefferson protested against them. In England the General Board of Health, after a careful investigation, recommended the entire discontinuance of all quarantine establishments, substituting for them a strict code of internal hygienic regulations; and declared their belief that quarantines afford no public security, having always failed to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

But the good sense of our community has never permitted the adoption of views so extreme. It must be acknowledged however, that the systems of quarantine which have been tolerated have very frequently been oppressive, and often useless. This is attributable either to the incorrectness of the principles upon which they are founded, or to the careless and inefficient manner in which they were carried out. Of the possibility of excluding cholera by means of a rigid quarantine we have no doubt. Whatever difference of opinion exists on this subject among medical men evidently arises from the peculiar mode of transmission of choleric contagion, which differs widely from that of other diseases. Professor Petterkober of Munich has demonstrated by careful observations, verified by comparisons with others made in England, France and India, that contact with persons having the disease does not communicate it; but that it is carried mainly through the dejections. Not an instance of cholera was discovered in Bavaria in 1854 that did not have that origin. Cholera poison, he declares, may be in a person from one to twenty-eight days without manifesting itself; a fact which furnishes a measure for the distance to which it may be carried from one place to another.

Hence the detention of exposed persons at Quarantine must be somewhat rigorous; it should be prolonged for at least thirty days, if we would prevent dissemination of the pestilence. The evidence already at hand, we are satisfied, shows that when thus managed the system of quarantine is an important check to the spread of the disease. Sicily, and a great part of Italy and Greece, have secured exemption thus far,

with fair prospects of ultimate success. This being the case, the rigor of our officials is amply justified.

The quarantine system in operation at the port of New York has been greatly improved within the last few years. In its present form it may be relied upon for the sequesteration of yellow fever, and other diseases of a similar character. Its efficacy in the matter of cholera is now on trial. It is evident, however, that the Quarantine Commissioners and Health Officer have not means at their disposal adequate to the exigency. The floating hospital will hardly meet the requirement, if many vessels should arrive at this port in a condition similar to that of the *Atalanta*. Not only must patients be accommodated, but suitable provision must be made for passengers and seamen who do not exhibit symptoms of the disease.

In one particular the cabin passengers of the *Atalanta* justly complain. Their judicious conduct during their voyage tended to their exemption from attack, while death was multiplying victims around them. They have arrived at their destination, and are compelled to remain in our harbor imprisoned on the same vessel which brought them over, and exposed, in the event of unsuccessful endeavors at disinfection, to imbibe the contagion at this port which they had escaped on their voyage, and, perhaps, for that very cause, to introduce it on shore. It is manifest that whatever course ought finally to be adopted, there is no propriety nor wisdom in thus confining them upon shipboard; and it is also certain, that if similar criminal carelessness is kept up in the matter of shipment of passengers from Europe, the accommodations at the disposal of our Quarantine Commissioners will be totally inadequate to the exigency.

A quarantine at Sandy Hook has repeatedly been proposed; and a contract exists between the United States and the State of New York authorising the latter upon purchase by the General Government to take possession of that promontory for that purpose. Many causes have operated to divert public attention from this fact, but the present occasion has led to its renewed consideration. The public authorities should delay no longer; the conditions of the purchase should be complied with, and such buildings erected as the comfort of passengers and others may require.

But the experience of the *Atalanta* should lead us not merely to improve our quarantine system. The European authorities, it is easy to perceive, will not, except a special agreement be made with our government, exercise any proper care to prevent persons infected with cholera or other diseases from leaving for this country. Should not, therefore, our Government enter at once into negotiations to secure such vigilance? No means more likely to prevent the spread of the cholera to this country could be used. Let the passengers also understand upon leaving that they will be subjected to rigid quarantine regulations in case of sailing in company with infected passengers, and they will refuse to take passage in any vessel bound for America except her sanitary condition shall have been satisfactorily certified.

We shall take deep interest in the discussions that will be had upon these subjects. They will lead, we trust, to a perfecting of our quarantine system not only in this port, but also at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and to regulations with other countries where the infection exists. If to these measures we add a thorough reformation of the internal hygienic regulations of our cities, we shall be able to "take heart and banish fear."

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

It is probably fortunate for American interests in the Pacific that our newly appointed Minister to Chili is about to make a short tour in Europe before proceeding to his port at

Santiago, leaving the management of our diplomatic affairs in that quarter of the world meanwhile to our present excellent and experienced envoy Mr. Nelson.

The coast trade of California and Oregon with the South Pacific has greatly increased during the past four years, and as a great part of the business of Peru is carried on through Chilean ports, the major part of that trade may be safely said to be in danger of disturbance by the blockade of the coast of Chili which the Spanish admiral, Parega is reported to have recently proclaimed. In this state of things it is plainly of paramount importance that we should be represented in Chili by a Minister of experience who will be able to combine a prior assertion of the rights of neutrals with a wise forbearance towards the peculiarly sensitive and excitable belligerents with whom he will have to deal.

The Spanish blockade is likely to be declared a mere "paper blockade" we presume, by the neutral powers concerned, since the force under Admiral Parega's orders is well understood to be almost ridiculously inadequate to the work it will be expected to perform. Neither England nor France both of which Powers are very seriously interested in the commerce of Chili and of Peru, can be expected to acquiesce in the exclusion, by mere proclamation, of French and English subjects from that commerce, and Mr. Nelson's duties will, therefore, be materially simplified by the good understanding which he is well known to have established with his colleagues of the diplomatic corps at Santiago.

The Chilean government seems to have put itself almost as far in the wrong as the Spanish Admiral, and if it be true that Spanish residents of Chili have been ordered to the interior, and their property confiscated, it will be the obvious duty of the American Envoy, and of all other Ministers representing the enlightened States of Christendom to exert a strong moral pressure for putting the earliest possible stop to hostilities, conducted on either side with so little regard to the usages of modern international law, and the modern sentiment of mankind.

A pressure of this sort was exerted successfully in the recent war between Peru and Spain, in which the same Admiral Pareja was so conspicuous an actor; and we entertain little doubt that with judgment and forbearance as well as decision on the part of the foreign diplomatic corps in Chili, our merchants interested in the affairs of that Republic will soon see the existing imbroglio as wisely and as effectually solved.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 8.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

(Continued from CHRONICLE, No. 20, p. 614.)

As an appendix to the first yearly statement of the consolidated Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, it is pertinent to take a brief retrospect of the career of the companies which in July 1864, and after, entered into partnership, and also to say a few words in relation to the railroads leased and operated by the company. The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was the pioneer of the group, and indeed, with a single exception, was the earliest railroad in Illinois. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company originated in the Illinois & Wisconsin, which subsequently became the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac and then the Chicago & Northwestern, each change of name having been preceded by financial difficulties and liquidation. The Peninsula Railroad is yet isolated from the general system of lines owned by the company. Each of these is worthy of a distinct history, which we give briefly in the following outline statements, beginning with the

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

The roads owned by the Galena Company at the time of

consolidation with the Northwestern Company were the following:

1. The original "Galena & Chicago Line," extending from Chicago to Freeport.....	121 miles
2. The "Dixon Air Line," extending from the Junction, 80 miles west of Chicago, via Geneva, Dixon and Fulton, to the east end of the bridge below Fulton.....	108 "
3. The "Beloit Branch".....	21 "
4. The "St. Charles Branch".....	9 "
5. The "Fox River Valley Line" from Elgin north to Richmond near the Wisconsin boundary.....	35 "

Making in all.....	294 miles
owned in full by the company, and the following lines held under perpetual lease:	
The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska R. R.....	82
The Cedar Rapids & Missouri.....	98
The Beloit & Madison.....	47—227 "

Total owned and leased..... 521 "

This Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was chartered January 10, 1836; but, with the exception of making preliminary surveys, nothing was effected by the company for the subsequent ten years. An amended charter was granted Feb. 24, 1847, which provided for the re-organization of the company, and increasing the capital. Under this act the company organized on the following April.

For the purposes of construction the line was divided into three divisions. In March, 1848, the first division extending from Chicago to Elgin, 43 miles, was placed under contract, and completed to Desplaines River June 1, 1849, and to Elgin Jan. 22, 1850. The second division extending from Rockford to Elgin, 50 miles, was commenced in the spring of 1850 and opened for business to Huntley Sept. 15, to Marengo Oct. 18, and to Belvidere Dec. 3, 1851, and to Cherry Valley March 10, and to Rockford Aug. 2, 1852. The third division from Rockford to Freeport, 28 miles, was commenced early in 1852 and completed by Sept. 1, 1852.

The Beloit Branch from Belvidere to Beloit, 21 miles, was opened Nov. 14, 1853.

The Chicago, Iowa & Dixon Air Line which commences at Junction (Turner), 30 miles west of Chicago and extends to Fulton, was authorized by an act passed Feb. 12, 1853. That portion of the line from Dixon to Fulton was constructed under the charter of the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad Company which was consolidated into the Galena & Chicago Union Company. Construction was commenced in the May following and the road opened to traffic—to Lane, Jan 10, and to Dixon Dec. 4, 1854, and thence to Sterling July 22, to Morrison Sept. 23, and to Fulton Dec. 16, 1855. The extension to the bridge below Fulton was made in 1860. This bridge was built by the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company. It extends over the eastern channel of the river from the new terminus to Little Rock Island, 2,800 feet. The western channel was crossed by a steam ferry.

The St. Charles Air Line Branch was opened from the South Branch Depot in Chicago to Harlem, 10½ miles, Jan. 1, 1856. This branch was constructed by the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Company and purchased by the Galena Company. In the same purchase were included the large depot grounds on the South Branch, which were connected by side tracks with all the railroads entering the city.

In July, 1862, the Galena Company obtained a perpetual lease of the franchises of the Albany Bridge Company, having the right to maintain a ferry or build a bridge across the Mississippi; also a lease of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, 82 miles, and also a lease of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad. The first named of these roads was in operation at this time, but of the latter only a small section was completed. The lessors have since extended the line to Boonesboro on the Des Moines River, 122 miles from Cedar Rapids, and about 130

miles from its future terminus at Omaha on the Missouri. The bridge over the western channel of the Mississippi was completed after the consolidation of June, 1864.

The Beloit & Madison Railroad was built by a distinct company, and has been operated, as far as opened, by this company. It was completed into Madison in September, 1864. This road, yet under lease, is virtually owned by the Northwestern Company as successor to the Galena Company, nearly all the shares having been converted into Northwestern preferred stock. The Fox River Valley Railroad was also chiefly owned by the Galena Company and what little was not, was purchased by an issue of bonds.

The following table traces the principal features of the finance of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad through the whole history of the company:

Fiscal Year.	Railroad Miles.	Gross Cost.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Dividend Rate.	Dividend Amt.
1849-50	403	\$438,429	\$43,820	\$18,596	20%	\$23,388
1850-51	425	695,507	427,686	48,964	75,789	15
1851-52	543	1,326,700	213,310	87,385	123,948	15
1852-53	625	2,330,189	473,583	187,496	266,162	20
1853-54	1,116,656	799,018	889,199	489,514	839,155	15
1854-55	211,9	6,552,163	1,506,710	686,517	820,193	17
1855-56	240,9	8,439,043	2,315,787	1,063,745	1,282,049	20
1856-57	240,9	8,476,804	2,315,744	1,285,563	1,120,851	20
1857-58	239	9,437,721	2,311,592	921,511	719,555	5
1858 (8 mos.)	239	9,330,300	1,547,561	922,233	620,928	5
1859	239	9,354,514	1,368,441	528,021	544,420	5
1860	961	9,352,451	1,462,152	510,491	632,381	5
1861	961	9,352,081	1,720,893	909,211	811,185	5
1862	261	9,351,081	1,777,541	942,986	834,603	5
1863	261	9,351,081	1,777,541	942,986	834,603	5
	261	9,351,081	1,777,541	942,986	834,603	5
Dividend January, 1864		10,169,159	2,193,395	1,277,796	915,568	5
Dividend July, 1864, on consolidation				8	130,553	
Total dividend in 15 years				174	\$5,616,370	

The following shows the cost of road and the earnings, expenses, &c., per mile for the same years:

Fiscal years.	Cost of road p.m.	Earnings per mile of road.	Expenses per annum.	Profits per mile.
1849-50	\$10,198	\$1,198	\$457	\$741
1850-51	16,559	3,040	1,166	1,874
1851-52	21,399	3,408	1,509	1,599
1852-53	24,780	5,261	2,081	3,180
1853-54	31,874	6,148	2,763	3,883
1854-55	38,259	8,179	3,678	4,669
1855-56	36,281	9,960	5,575	4,385
1856-57	35,658	9,704	4,501	5,203
1857 (8 months)	36,069	6,589	3,699	2,890
1858	36,071	6,215	3,724	2,491
1859	36,218	5,509	3,224	2,285
1860	35,882	6,004	3,105	2,499
1861	35,832	6,592	3,484	3,108
1862	35,832	6,510	3,613	3,197
1863	35,833	8,403	4,898	3,535

The business of the road for the ten years ending with 1863 is shown in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Mileage of trains.	Passengers	Tonnage
1854-55	633,288	471,323	24,733,989
1855-56	936,028	552,038	30,791,207
1856-57	1,153,894	612,753	31,420,941
1857 (8 months)	738,355	404,032	17,422,871
1858	808,235	894,713	17,996,888
1859	866,444	375,176	15,510,583
1860	936,018	830,926	14,162,324
1861	1,123,454	31,153	13,749,643
1862	1,278,701	889,389	16,607,183
1863	1,297,945	465,576	20,402,129

The share capital, bonds and floating debt at the end of each fiscal year have been as follows:

Fiscal year.	Mileage	Passengers	Tonnage
1849-50	\$261,480	\$136,971	\$38,350
1850-51	354,498	897,571	18,699
1851-52	838,114	651,500	85,300
1852-53	1,887,159	520,500	41,443
1853-54	2,682,167	1,382,00	276,368
1854-55	4,334,800	910,000	505,013
1855-56	5,441,500	2,814,330	514,246
1856-57	6,018,000	2,958,015	672,7-8

No separate statement of the operations of this road for the five months ending with May, 1864, has been published. The gross earnings of the Galena & Northwestern together were—January, \$273,875 56, February, \$317,839 43, March, \$390,355 10, April, \$421,363 04, May, \$466,830 10, making a total of \$870,263 23.

The following table shows the fluctuations of Galena stock at the New York stock exchange for the last four years of the separate existence of the company.

Year	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
July	624 1/2 73%	60 1/2 66%	66 1/2 71%	90 1/2 100
August	75 1/2 82%	63 1/2 68%	67 1/2 74%	100 1/2 114
September	76 1/2 80%	67 1/2 69%	70 1/2 81%	103 1/2 112 1/2
October	67 1/2 78%	69 1/2 71%	79 1/2 88	108 1/2 114 1/2
November	55 1/2 68%	69 1/2 68%	80 1/2 80	104 1/2 113 1/2
December	58 1/2 67 1/2	68 1/2 71 1/2	80 1/2 83 1/2	103 1/2 109 1/2
January	63 1/2 74 1/2	65 1/2 69 1/2	86 1/2 96 1/2	.....
February	66 1/2 74 1/2	65 1/2 69 1/2	88 1/2 92 1/2	.....
March	68 1/2 77 1/2	67 1/2 70 1/2	90 1/2 95 1/2	.....
April	55 1/2 73%	66 1/2 68%	91 1/2 96 1/2	.....
May	55 1/2 70 1/2	66 1/2 67 1/2	97 1/2 112 1/2	111 1/2 120 1/2
June	56 1/2 61 1/2	69 1/2 72 1/2	92 1/2 107	138 1/2 146

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On the 19th August, 1848, the Legislature of Wisconsin granted a charter to the Madison & Beloit Railroad Company, authorizing it to construct a railroad from Beloit, or from any other point on the north line of Illinois, viz.: Janesville, Madison and La Crosse, to a point on the Mississippi at the line of Minnesota near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. By a subsequent act, approved February 8, 1850, the name of the Company was changed to that of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company and its powers extended.

On the 12th February, 1851, the Legislature of Illinois chartered the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company, with powers to construct a railroad from Chicago to the north line of the State, and to unite and consolidate with any other company in the State of Wisconsin; and the work of construction on this line was commenced.

By an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved March 10, 1855, the consolidation of the above two companies was authorized; and the consolidation was perfected to the 30th of the same month, the consolidated company assuming the title of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company.

At this period the Illinois & Wisconsin Company had completed their road to Woodstock, 52 miles from Chicago and the Rock River Company, their road from Fond du Lac to Chester, 18 miles.

The object of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company from the beginning was the extension of their line from Janesville northwest, via Madison, &c., to St. Paul, and from Janesville to Fond du Lac, and ultimately to the mineral region of Lake Superior. Application was made to Congress for a grant of lands in aid of both these lines, which grant, chiefly through the efforts of this Company, was obtained in June, 1856, at which time Congress granted six sections per mile to the State of Wisconsin to be used in aid of the construction of the lines of road designated. In the fall of the same year an extra session of the State Legislature was called, at which a contest arose between different railroad companies seeking to have these lands conferred upon them. The result was that the lands upon the northwestern line were given by the State to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, and those upon the northern line to the Wisconsin & Superior Company, a corporation chartered at the same session, October 11, 1856. Thus the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company were deprived of the grant of lands, mainly if not wholly obtained by its own efforts.

Eventually, however, the contestant companies agreed to consolidate, and having obtained the legislative sanction by two acts dated Feb. 12 and 28, 1857, the consolidation was carried into effect on the 5th of the following month, the consolidation retaining the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. Subsequently, but in the same year, the land grant railroad companies of Michigan were also taken into the consolidation, which now possessed all the land grants for railroads from Fond du Lac northward to the State line, and thence in separate lines to Marquette and Ontonagon.

The financial revulsion of 1857 carried down with it, and suspended for a time, all further progress of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company; and in consequence the Michigan Companies retreated from the consolidation, and abandoned the grants to the State again.

Early in 1859 re-organization was proposed as the only remedy for the troubles of the company, and the sanction of the Legislature of Wisconsin (that of Illinois being already granted) having been obtained to such a proceeding, the entire property of the Company was sold, June 2, 1859, the

[November 18, 1865.]

bondholders being the purchasers; by whom a new company was formed on the 6th of the same month under their present comprehensive title.

At this time the road was in operation from Chicago to Janesville, 92 miles. The 18 miles already completed from Fond du Lac to Chester remained as isolated as in 1855, except that in 1857 the road had been extended 17 miles further north to Oshkosh. The company now bent all their energies to fill up the gap between Janesville and the northern section of the road, which was accomplished in the summer and fall of 1859. In the fall of 1860 and early in 1861, the line was extended to Appleton, 20 miles further, and in 1862 to Green Bay, 28 miles. This completed the main line of the road from Chicago to Green Bay, 242 miles.

In 1863 the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad Company whose line extended from Kenosha on Lake Michigan to Rockford on Rock River, 73 miles, became embarrassed and foreclosure and sale followed.

The property having been bought in by the bondholders, the company was re-organized: but eventually the securities of the company were exchanged for stock of the Northwestern company.

Thus the lines contributed by the Northwestern company to the consolidation of July, 1864, had a total length of 315 miles, viz.: from Chicago to Green Bay 242, and from Kenosha to Rockford 73 miles.

The accounts of the company before the reorganization of 1859 are not available for statistical purposes. Those presented since that event show the following results.

The financial condition of the company on the 1st April, yearly, has been as follows:

April	Share Capital	Funded Debt	Other Liabilities	Income	Balance Amount	Total
1st, 1860		\$7,269,035	\$75,830	\$93,461	\$7,438,326	
1861	2,893,759	7,279,000	326,962	32,250	10,823,299	
1862	2,955,236	8,035,000	264,676	562,615	11,817,527	
1863	3,731,316	8,325,000	226,642	834,178	13,147,136	

Against which is charged—

April	C. St. P. & E. du L.	New constr'n	Securities	Materials	Other	Month.	Nine Months.
1st.	R.R. Purchase.	& equipment.	on hand.	on hand.	Assets.		
1860	\$6,401,796	\$766,132	\$176,832	\$32,480	\$61,086	£14,542,862	£104,294,713
1861	9,312,749	1,333,034	31,125	61,691	84,700	14,687,942	123,404,161
1862	10,131,239	1,461,065	20,075	88,198	116,950	17,916,681	119,717,877
1863	10,549,939	1,986,933	19,750	100,743	189,771		

The equipment on the road at the same dates was thus:

April.	Locomotive Engines.	Pass.	Freight.	Number of Cars Total.
1st.	26	24	44	426
1860	36	28	641	669
1861	36	31	639	670
1862	36	31	697	728
1863	36	31	697	728

The earnings and expenses were as shown in the following accounts:

Years Ending	Passenger.	Freight.	Mail &c.	Total.	Operating Expenses.	Earnings.
April 1, 1860 (10-mos.)	\$153,167	\$212,631	\$18,861	\$384,659	\$223,587	\$162,072
" 1861 (year) ..	241,226	451,495	27,984	720,705	350,295	370,469
" 1862 " ..	309,309	505,188	35,222	849,719	434,391	404,828
" 1863 " ..	376,098	671,534	55,422	1,083,054	569,781	513,273

And from net earnings were disbursed:

Year Ending	Taxes.	Interest on bonds, &c.	Sundry Accounts.	Surplus to credit.
April 1, 1860 ..	\$11,098	\$46,959	\$10,554	\$93,461
1861 ..	11,615	119,925	9,110	230,119
" 1862 ..	22,199	130,347	13,247	239,035
" 1863 ..	24,903	174,600	14,907	291,563

The following reduces the cost and earnings, &c., to their proportions per mile of road:

Fiscal term.	Aver. Earnings operated.	Expenses per mile.	Profits per mile.	Expenses per mile.	Cost of road per mile.
1855-60 (10 mo.) ..	166	\$2,317	\$1,470	\$847	63.45
1860-61 (9 mo.) ..	200	2,819	1,235	1,484	47.35
1861-62 ..	213	3,903	2,042	1,951	51.15
1862-63 ..	228	4,750	2,706	2,044	56.96
1864 (June 1) ..	315	.....	.....	.....	47,300

No regular accounts were published after 1863. We have thus a financial interregnum of 14 months to June 1, 1864, when the new company began operations. The gross earnings of the two consolidated roads for the year ending 31st May, 1864, amounted to \$4,681,807 40.

The following table shows the prices of the Northwestern stock at the New York Stock Exchange for the two and a half years ending June 20, 1865:

	1863.	1863-64.	1864-65.
July ..	27 1/2 @ 43	48 1/2 @ 63	48 1/2 @ 63
August ..	32 @ 38 1/2	52 1/2 @ 67 1/2	52 1/2 @ 67 1/2
September ..	32 @ 37 1/2	44 1/2 @ 64 1/2	44 1/2 @ 64 1/2
October ..	36 @ 47 1/2	34 @ 46	34 @ 46
November ..	43 1/2 @ 58 1/2	40 1/2 @ 67 1/2	40 1/2 @ 67 1/2
December ..	43 1/2 @ 49	38 @ 44 1/2	38 @ 44 1/2
January ..	10 @ 22	45 1/2 @ 56	32 1/2 @ 50
February ..	10 @ 21	47 1/2 @ 56	32 @ 50
March ..	13 @ 18 1/2	65 1/2 @ 88	50 1/2 @ 84
April ..	10 @ 28	47 @ 77	21 1/2 @ 65
May ..	23 @ 43	48 1/2 @ 65 1/2	21 1/2 @ 65
June ..	28 1/2 @ 35 1/2	50 @ 60	25 @ 60
Year ..	26 @ 43	27 1/2 @ 88	20 1/2 @ 88

The preferred stock which was issued first for the 2d mortgage bonds, and those for consolidation purpose has undergone the following fluctuations:

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1864 ..	61 @ 67	63 @ 65	71 @ 87	72 @ 94 1/2	86 @ 94 1/2
	July ..	84 @ 93	85 1/2 @ 91 1/2	77 @ 86 1/2	67 1/2 @ 81 1/2
	September ..	100 @ 94 1/2	75 1/2 @ 85 1/2	69 1/2 @ 75 1/2	
	October ..	100 @ 94 1/2	75 1/2 @ 85 1/2	69 1/2 @ 75 1/2	
	November ..	100 @ 94 1/2	75 1/2 @ 85 1/2	69 1/2 @ 75 1/2	
	December ..	100 @ 94 1/2	75 1/2 @ 85 1/2	69 1/2 @ 75 1/2	

—ranging in the eighteen months between 48 and 94.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO NOVEMBER 4.

The money market exhibited more ease during the week, and it is believed that the pressure has passed away. The favorable bank returns of last week contributed to the restoration of confidence, and a reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest is looked for. In the early part of the week there was an active demand for short loans to meet the half-monthly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, and consols exhibited a decline of 1/2 per cent. There was an active demand for discount at the Bank and at the private houses, and the general market was active. But money was plenty at 6 1/2 for good three months' bills. This description of paper was eagerly absorbed for investment, a fact that indicates the general impression of approaching ease in the money market. For six months trade bills the rate is 7 1/2 @ 8 per cent. On the eve of settling day the pressure for short loans was more active, and 8 per cent was exacted for short loans on stock securities.

The Board of trade returns for the month of September and the preceding eight months of the current year have been published, and the results account for the extraordinary absorption of gold. The exports for the nine months are a little under the amount of the previous year, but considerably above those of 1863. The following are the returns:

Month.	Nine Months.
1863 ..	£14,542,862
1864 ..	14,687,942
1865 ..	17,916,681

The exports in August were £14,158,648.

Looking at particular items of export, we find that the increase of September, 1865, as compared with September, 1864, is made up by an increase in every department of manufactures. In cotton manufactures the increase is from 4,300,035 to 4,778,723, or 478,693 1/2; in linen, from 675,507 to 764,826, or 289,319 1/2; in woolen and worsted manufactures, from 1,833,242 to 2,332,223, or 519,981 1/2; and in cotton yarn from 729,468 to 1,384,585, or 655,117 1/2. It is to be observed that the increase in value is accompanied by increase in quantity, and is therefore not merely the result of increased price. Cotton piece goods, for instance, have increased from 156,856,730 yards to 209,361,444 yards; cotton yarn has increased from 5,707,675 pounds to 14,335,802 pounds; linen pieces goods from 17,184,471 yards to 26,118,296 yards; and worsted of all kinds from 17,387,727 yards to 31,461,700 yards.

With regard to imports there is still a falling off in the importation of wheat. In September, 1865, the importation was 2,108,966 cwt.; and in the nine months 13,674,439 cwt.; the figures for the previous year being 2,665,779 cwt., and 17,723,333 cwt. respectively.

The imports of raw cotton are still on the increase. For the month they were 899,030 cwt., and for the nine months 5,460,070 cwt.; and the corresponding quantities in 1864 were 653,211 cwt., and 5,323,211 cwt.

There is also a very noticeable increase in the imports of cattle. The following table shows the number of animals imported in the month of September in 1863, 1864 and 1865:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Oxen, bulls and cows ..	12,936	17,386	27,036
Calves ..	5,341	7,526	6,012
Sheep and lambs ..	53,840	65,625	79,770
Swine and hogs ..	5,499	9,279	15,012

The figures for the nine months show the same result. Sheep and lambs alone increased in 1865, as compared with 1864, from 322,318 to 507,209; and oxen, &c., from 99,783 to 146,359.

With reference to revenue prospects it is also interesting to note the continued increase in the tea imports. The increase for the month is from 7,224,561 lbs to 7,912,950 lbs, and for the nine months from 66,656,068 lbs to 73,394,418 lbs. Sugar also shows an increase for the month from 639,057 cwts to 988,668 cwts, and for the nine months from 6,767,761 cwts to 7,867,609 cwts.

The computed real value of principal articles imported has also been made up to the end of August. For the month the figure is £21,142,430, about £800,000 less than in August, 1864. On the eighth month the falling off appears very considerable, from £141,012,477 in 1864 to £115,670,434 in 1865, but the latter figure approaches that of 1863, which was £118,099,465. The falling off from 1864 is no doubt caused by the fall in the price of cotton, for the less quantity of 1864 was worth £50,504,190, while the increased quantity of 1865 is worth only £29,944,508—a falling off of about £20,000,000.

These returns show the immense development of the internal trade of England, and the large amount of money required to pay increased wages and expenses for raw or unmanufactured staples.

The demand for bank, mining, and railroad shares has been very limited, but prices are generally well sustained, in view of the pressure to sell and the active demand for money. The shares of Overend, Gurney & Co. are quoted at 91.

There have been some purchases in the Confederate bonds, and the quotation has advanced from 7½ to 8.

Subscriptions are invited for the formation of the Pennsylvania Lubricating Oil Lands Company, with a proposed capital of £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each. Provisional contracts of purchase have already been concluded for valuable plots of land exceeding 700 acres in Venango County, Pennsylvania. In working these lands it is proposed to confine the first operations of the company to developing one plot of land of about seventy-two acres, for which payment is to be made in £8,000 cash and 6,000 paid-up shares, and should this prove satisfactory the company will secure the transfer of the remaining portion of the estates. It is estimated that this plot of land can be tested in six months, and that the deposit and allotment money of £3 per share is all that will be called, until the result shall have been proved. The profits are estimated at £24 per day for each well, and therefore should only fifty wells be productive, and work only 250 days in the year, the return would be £300,000, whilst the cost of working expenses for 100 wells would not exceed £50,000.

The Import and Export Fresh Provision Company has been started for the purpose of purchasing live stock in Australia, and preserving it by certain patent processes, and supplying foreign countries with it. It is stated that meat can be bought at a penny a pound in Australia, and the directors look forward to very large profits. The capital is put down at £100,000, to be subscribed in 10,000 shares of £10 each, 3,000 of which are reserved for Australia.

Advices from Calcutta state that an English company is in course of formation which proposes the embankment of the whole river frontage of the Hooghly, from Prinsep Ghat to Chitpore-bridge, with landing wharves, steam and hydraulic cranes, and suitable landing sheds and warehouses. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £3,000,000 sterling, and it has the support of men of undoubted wealth and position.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO NOVEMBER 4.

There has been considerable agitation on the Bourse during the week, in consequence of political news respecting anticipated trouble with the United States on the Mexican question, and also on account of apprehensions that the news of the fresh revolt in Algeria was more serious than had been represented by the official accounts. There was an active demand for discounts, the returns of the Bank of France showing an increase in discounts of 42,629,000f, and a decrease of 12,249,000 in bullion. The statement produced some uneasiness, but it is understood that the drain of specie will be only temporary, being required for internal purposes rather than for exportation.

Considerable interest has been excited by the rumors of the retirement of M. Fould, founded on the numerous cabinet meetings, and the evident indications of important financial changes. But it has transpired that the contemplated changes relate to a reduction in the expenses of the government, and the information produced a favorable impression. It is said that M. Fould has succeeded in impressing upon the Emperor the necessity of retrenchment, and that a reduction of 30,000,000f will be effected in the Budget. This reduction will not cover the chronic deficit in French finances, but the announcement of an attempt at retrenchment has produced a favorable effect.

In consequence of the adoption of the policy of retrenchment, the project of M. Bekie, the Minister of Agriculture, to raise a sum of 300,000,000f for public works has been abandoned for the present.

The Superior Council of Commerce charged with the inquiry relative to banking and currency, has examined the Barons James and Alphonse de Rothschild, and several eminent bankers and financiers, relative to the effects of the Bank of France on commerce and industry. The proceedings are secret, and considerable interest is manifested in the result.

The Customs returns have been published. The value of imports for consumption in the first nine months of the present year amount to 2,014,747,000f; in the corresponding period of 1864 the amount was 1,855,558,000f, and in 1863 the amount was 1,796,290,000f. The value of the exports in the first nine months of 1865 was 2,240,399,000f; same period 1864, 2,228,583,000f; same period 1863, 1,875,427,000f. During the first eight months of 1865, the imports were 1,770,097,000f, and the exports 1,932,846,000f.

From these returns it appears that there has been an extraordinary increase in trade in September, amounting to a total of 552,203,000f.

The trade of Paris has been unfavorably affected by the cholera. It is estimated that the flight of the public in consequence of the panic has caused a loss of a hundred million francs to the city.

The French Emperor meditates an important reform in the collection of taxes by the gradual suppression of the Receivers General, and the substitution of branches of the Bank of France, as depositaries of the public money.

It is formally stated that the Spanish Government is about to profit by the recently inaugurated alliance with France, to lay the foundation of a commercial treaty between the two countries, which will open up a new field for Spanish trade, hitherto much cramped in its foreign relations.

The failure of the great banking house of Schmidt, of Berne, is announced. The State of Berne is, report says, a creditor for 100,000f. Many wealthy individuals and communities are involved for considerable sums, but there will also be much loss sustained by the smaller householders and laboring classes.

The Government of Holstein has published a report on the financial situation of the duchy, showing that at the end of the month of May last there remained a surplus of 600,000f in the Treasury, after the expense of the federal execution had been paid.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—The shipment of goods to Southern ports continues extremely active. A very large number of vessels are plying between New York and the various ports on the Gulf, and the pressure for freight is so great that all of them, especially the steamers, are loaded with the utmost dispatch. The steamer Key West, to sail for Apalachicola to-day (Saturday), commenced receiving goods on Wednesday, and so great was the anxiety to ship, that drays of goods, which went into line at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, remained there in order that they might not lose their turn to unload, until the afternoon of Thursday, placing a watchman over them during the night. The line of carts on Wednesday night extended from pier 12 up West-street, through Albany, Greenwich to Courtland-street.

The steamer sailing a few days before to the same port was loaded so quickly that she was detained four days after being loaded to receive her mails. This eagerness to ship goods applies particularly to vessels up for all ports south of Savannah, and especially for Mobile and New Orleans. The shipments include every article of machinery, farming utensils, household goods, groceries, liquors, &c.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Nov. 9, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 10:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$967,630	\$1,005,297	\$2,771,802
Gen'l merchandise.	2,241,164	2,222,274	3,402,853
Total for the week.	\$3,208,784	\$3,227,571	\$6,174,655
Previously rep'ted.	155,042,725	189,271,860	171,618,095
Since Jan. 1.....	\$158,251,509	192,499,231	177,787,750

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending November 14, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$2,311,932	\$3,298,161	\$6,415,566
Previously rep'ted..	149,012,435	187,860,801	185,597,882

Since January 1.. 151,324,567 191,158,462 141,942,898

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 11, 1865:

Nov 10.—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	\$1,000
American gold.....	65,400
Nov. 11.—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	50,000
Silver bars.....	80,000

Total for the week..... \$198,400

Previously reported..... \$25,288,218

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... \$25,484,618

[November 18, 1865.]

Same time in	Same time in	1864.	1865.
1864.....	\$40,953,852	1857.....	\$34,257,992
1863.....	39,690,402	1856.....	38,387,376
1862.....	50,613,812	1855.....	26,492,161
1861.....	3,299,337	1854.....	35,215,667
1860.....	41,808,743	1853.....	21,788,085
1859.....	65,776,700	1852.....	23,255,910
1858.....	28,835,114		

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER FOR OCTOBER.—The following is the Treasurer's monthly statement for October 31, 1865, showing the amount to his credit at the dates of the several last returns, as specified below, in the Treasury, and with the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries; and also the amounts for which drafts had been issued prior to the date of this statement, but not yet reported as paid, and the balances remaining at the same date subject to draft; and also the amounts of transfers to and from depositaries, ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not yet reported as paid or credited; and also the amounts to his credit unavailable, being the amounts deposited in the mint and branches, and amounts withheld by Assistant Treasurers and depositaries in States late under insurrectionary control:

Date of last return.	In what place.	Amount on deposit in coin.	Total amount on deposit.	Drafts dr'dn but not paid.	Balances subject to draft.
Oct. 31. Treasury U. S., Washington.		\$2,872,775 88	\$26,353,659 87	\$2,181,466 55	\$94,172,193 82
Oct. 31. Asst. Treas'r, Boston.		8,750,103 36	8,877,317 33	1,094,250 23	2,738,667 10
Oct. 31. Asst. Treas'r, New York.		22,713,280 30	33,521,969 18	2,429,384 66	31,091,874 52
Oct. 31. Asst. Treas'r, Philadelphia.		*282,883 21	2,454,760 85	544,984 77	1,909,826 08
Oct. 31. Asst. Treas'r, St. Louis.		830,284 24	824,729 43	559,122 39	265,607 04
Sept. 30. Asst. Treas'r, San Franc'co.		4,128,793 44	8,261,921 23	2,008,965 96	1,257,855 26
Oct. 14. Asst. Treas'r, New Orleans.		414,014 54	1,727,449 40	1,037,362 62	689,586 78
Oct. 21. Asst. Treas'r, Denver City.		6,842 69	16,457 96	14,836 80	1,620 26
Oct. 28. Asst. Treas'r, Charleston.		15,082 54	34,347 47		84,874 47
Oct. 31. Depository at Baltimore.		441,750 96	1,025,345 59	15,388 50	1,009,957 09
Oct. 31. Depository at Buffalo.		15,408 69	103,509 25	2,159 06	101,810 19
Oct. 31. Depository at Cincinnati.		287,941 55	1,090,998 26	451,981 77	639,713 49
Oct. 31. Depository at Louisville.		6,765 18	214,703 62	1,023,815 75	.....
Oct. 31. Depository at Pittsburg.		5,576 98	706,327 85	921 85	705,406 00
Oct. 31. Depository at Chicago.		44,502 39	456,660 35	7,393 24	479,276 11
Oct. 14. Depository at Santa Fe.		1,750 00	27,559 96	27,934 01	.....
— Depository at St. Croix Falls, Wis.		1,198 04		1,198 04
Oct. 28. Depository at Omaha City, Neb.		10 00	81,872 39	1,999 97	29,742 42
Aug. 31. Depository at Olympia, W. Ter.		765 75	50,064 59	81,090 03	18,984 56
Aug. 15. Depository at Oregon City.		470 00	177,509 66	83,363 88	144,940 73
Oct. 31. Depository at St. Paul, Minn.		354 61	460 53	12 05	448 47
— Depository at Memphis.		331,954 79		331,954 79
Oct. 31. Depository at Newbern, N.C.		1,193 94	297,049 31	8,012 86	289,086 45
— Late U. S. Depositories suspended.		4,046 81	76 86	3,990 94
Oct. 31. National Banks		29,773,859 56	1,797,404 09	27,976,455 45
Total.		35,057,129 15	106,894,194 16	18,366,312 90	93,937,118 98
*Less overpaid.		232,883 21			
Am't deposited in mints and assay offices.		3,185,987 00		3,185,987 00	
Unavailable funds in the late insurrectionary States.		717,590 00	88,553 00	629,086 00	
Total amount on deposit and subject to draft.		110,296,931 00	13,355,066 00	97,751,492 00	
Add excess of transfers.		2,965,610 00		2,965,610 00	
Deduct unpaid drafts.		113,262,591 00		100,717,032 00	
Amount to Cr. of Treasury of United States.		13,355,066 00	809,507 00	
Total amount of available coin.		89,907,534 00		89,907,534 00
834,754,345 94					

Gold bullion deposited.....
Gold bullion parted.....
Silver bullion purchased.....
Silver parted.....
GOLD COINED.
224,500 double eagles.....
10,500 eagles.....
9,500 half eagles.....
6,120 quarter eagles.....
389,620 pieces, valued at.....

SILVER COINED.	
244,000 half dollars.....	\$122,000
40,000 dimes.....	4,000
284,000 pieces, valued at.....	126,000
Total number of pieces coined.....	628,620
Total value of gold and silver coined.....	6,781,300

It will be seen that during the past three months nearly \$7,000,000 were coined at San Francisco, in a building erected with a view to a coinage capacity of \$5,000,000 per annum.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Journal of Commerce* has prepared, from the official report, the following table, showing the total exports of domestic products from all of the ports of the United States. Our readers will notice that the shipments of pork and beef are given in barrels, instead of barrels and tierces. It may be that the actual quantity shipped has been reduced to barrels, by computation, but the probability is that all of the packages have been added together indiscriminately without classification. Until the year last given, the actual shipments of petroleum were not recorded, and the total in previous statements was only the accidental entry of a chance shipment from some of the smaller ports. The true figures are now registered. For the year ending June 30th, 1864, the total includes 9,980,654 gallons crude petroleum, valued at \$3,864,187; 11,646,749 refined do., valued at \$6,087,967; 1,144,769 gallons "coal oil," valued at \$154,091, and one or two smaller items of similar character. The grand total of domestic exports thus given does not agree exactly with the annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury, but is from the official record, and is nearer than the usual proof of the last four years:

Exports from the United States to Foreign Ports for the Year Ending June 30.

PRODUCT OF THE SEA.	
1863.	1864.
Quantity.	Quantity.
Oil, sperm, galls.....	\$1,094,794 \$1,589,287
Oil, whale and other fish, gla.....	2,055,511 1,483,598
Whalebone, lbs.....	603,186 575,733
Spermatic & sp. cand's, lbs.....	229,473 76,946
Fish, dried or smoked, cwt.....	223,284 921,131
Fish, pickled, bbls.....	74,793 192,505
Fish do kegs.....	3,750 567,915
Total product of the sea.....	\$5,056,006 \$4,921,314
PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.	
1863.	1864.
Quantity.	Quantity.
Staves and headings, M.....	105,563 4,260,076
Shingles, M.....	80,708 128,988
Planks, planks, &c., M ft.....	138,901 2,606,881
Hewn timber, tons.....	394 7,986
Other lumber.....	1,191,887 6,742
Oak bark and other dye.....	298,564 87,339
Manufactures of wood.....	9,549,056 1,843,776
Tar and pitch, bbls.....	11,956 109,666
Rosin and turpentine, bbls.....	17,025 287,991
Ashes—pots and pearls, cwt.....	61,313 513,704
Ginseng, lbs.....	373,945 360,950
Skins and furs.....	2,326,275 506,650
Total product of the forest.....	\$14,342,063 \$10,437,309
PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.	
Of Animals—	
Beef, tcs.....	56,973 2,185,921
do bbls.....	61,739 178,832
Tallow, lbs.....	63,792,754 6,738,486
Hides.....	5,809 385,855
Horned cattle, No.....	2,396 236,547
Hogs, lbs.....	35,172,415 6,733,748
Cheese, lbs.....	42,045,054 4,216,904
Pork, lbs.....	1,155 47,751
do bbls.....	236,119 4,384,775
Hams and bacon, lbs.....	218,343,609 18,658,280
Lard, lbs.....	155,386,598 15,755,370
Hogs, No.....	9,467 96,363
Homes, No.....	1,996 132,542
Mules, No.....	3,561 893,233
Sheep, No.....	39,504 15,781
Wool, lbs.....	830,722 178,434
	155,482 5,888,077
	\$59,995,057 \$51,118,947
Vegetable food—	
Wheat, bush.....	86,160,414 46,754,195
Flour, bbls.....	4,390,055 23,366,069
Indian corn, bush.....	16,119,476 10,592,704
Corn meal, bbls.....	257,948 1,013,972
Rye meal, bush.....	8,684 38,067
Rye, oats, &c.,	1,883,757 37,901
Biscuit, bbls.....	126,458 583,268
do kegs and boxes.....	60,443 96,105
Potatoes, bush.....	517,530 418,581
Onions.....	192,422 463,212
Apples, bbls.....	174,603 364,628
Rice, tcs.....	494 183,969
do bbls.....	3,496 54,442
	\$90,184,367 \$64,560,864
Cotton, Sea Island, lbs.....	527,747 139,521
do Other.....	10,857,239 6,653,405
do cases.....	7,682 19,753,076
do bales.....	26,586 14,411
Flaxseed, bush.....	40,759 98,805
Cloverseed, bush.....	889,554 2,185,706
Hemp, tons.....	546 70,343
Brown sugar, lbs.....	880,348 31,497
Hops, lbs.....	8,864,061 1,788,965
	585,151 5,888,165
Total produce of Agricul.	\$180,681,596 \$150,457,794

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MANUFACTURES.		1863.		1864.	
Wax, lbs.	258,901	\$80,899	341,458	\$170,418	
Refined sugar, lbs.	8,214,661	361,034	1,803,332	259,937	
Chocolate, lbs.	6,610	1,638	18,612	5,702	
Spirits (from grain) galls.	2,653,391	1,390,610	1,100,638	731,388	
do (from molasses) galls.	2,908,436	1,064,717	1,180,641	627,115	
do (from other mater's).	1,885,098	950,245	211,910	186,840	
Molasses, galls.	32,290	18,465	47,455	23,289	
Vinegar, galls.	256,956	84,431	916,991	41,825	
Beer, ale, porter & cider, gals.	417,965	101,507	407,351	101,244	
do doz bottles.	16,190	27,669	19,908	25,078	
Linseed oil, galls.	25,181	29,361	143,301	61,751	
Spirits of turpentine, galls.	68,565	148,777	52,948	87,988	
Household furniture.		1,388,008		1,389,302	
Carriages, cars, &c.		764,547		680,128	
Hats.		259,158		188,010	
Saddlery.		157,111		120,645	
Candles, adamant'e, &c. lbs.	6,608,881	1,100,918	5,485,891	1,067,981	
Soap, lbs.	9,097,664	736,594	8,186,088	709,497	
Snuff, lbs.	44,924	18,633	26,977	16,513	
Tobacco manufactured, lbs.	7,093,548	3,884,544	8,557,472	3,631,070	
Leather, lbs.	2,933,284	634,574	2,500,000	873,598	
Boots and shoes, pairs.	1,214,468	1,920,009	1,415,775		
Cables and cordage, cwt.	29,011	400,050	39,949	400,047	
Gunpowder, lbs.	273,593	48,308	150,890	45,063	
Salt, bush.	534,901	977,588	635,519	206,088	
Lead, lbs.	257,229	92,634	226,752	18,718	
Iron—pig, cwt.	19,561	29,597	29,340	46,618	
Bar—bars and rails, cwt.	4,680	10,839	12,940	37,499	
Nails, cwt.	19,463	66,959	80,911	484,113	
Castings, cwt.	77,379	411,055	14,500	76,516	
Other manufactures of...		5,957,193		5,879,270	
Copper, brass, &c.		1,096,088		842,570	
Drugs and dyes.		1,955,109		2,836,881	
Cottons—Printed and col'd.		630,553		401,411	
do white other than duck		954,751		56,639	
do duck.		69,526		50,229	
do other manufactures.		1,951,571		948,612	
Hemp bags, &c.		123,656		93,229	
Wearing apparel.		950,451		690,256	
Earthenware.		88,344		87,591	
Combs and buttons.		43,036		66,817	
Brushes and brooms.		146,715		147,628	
Billiard apparatus.		36,432		58,593	
Umbrellas and parasols.		3,123		6,979	
Morocco, &c.		15,719		91,108	
Fire engines.		9,706		14,229	
Printing materials.		906,188		159,054	
Musical instruments.		149,103		172,587	
Books and maps.		223,045		259,601	
Stationery.		593,518		548,397	
Paints and varnish.		486,943		434,910	
Glassware.		993,569		798,650	
Tinware.		41,558		46,968	
Manuf's of pewter and lead.		30,609		30,411	
Marble and stone.		138,428		902,362	
Ind. rubber b't's & sh's, prs.	51,711	32,484		35,468	
Do. other manufactures of.		215,196		242,367	
Gold and silver leaf, &c.		129,463		18,918	
Jewelry, &c.		36,481		63,573	
Trunks and valises.		50,780		111,988	
Lard oil, galls.	1,259,063	983,349	440,546	377,994	
Oil cake.		1,277,735		1,609,883	
Bricks, lime and cement.		99,813		135,492	
Unenumerated manuf's.		6,508,467		8,046,102	
Total Manufactures.		\$40,889,573		\$37,416,971	
Coal, tons.	186,960	\$993,900	173,038	\$1,308,188	
Ice, tons.	46,538	169,757	47,496	278,127	
Petroleum, crude & ref'd, galls.	155,574	27,889	23,910,369	10,788,689	
Quicksilver.		1,237,716		797,898	
Gold and silver bullion.		29,592,912		11,882,090	
Gold and silver coin.		44,608,539		88,651,472	
Raw produce not specified.		6,494,253		3,778,794	
Total exports of Domestic Produce.		\$394,093,977		\$390,085,199	

The Bankers' Gazette.

NEW YORK, November 17th, 1865.—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs have steadily tended toward greater ease during the week. The demand from Change brokers has diminished in consequence of a lull in speculation; and there has been less disposition to invest in business paper. But for an active demand from brokers dealing in government securities, there is every possibility that the rate on call loans would have declined one per cent. To-day a few transactions in government collaterals are reported at six per cent; but the prevailing rate on demand loans is 7 per cent weak. The drain of currency southward has almost ceased, for the moment, exchange at New Orleans and the other Southern centers being at present in favor of New York. At the same time, there is a shallow arrival of currency from the West to the East; so that, upon the whole, there is probably an increase in the supply of money, while the demand is diminished.

The banks are in an easier position, and are lending somewhat more freely. Both banks and private bankers, however, exhibit a moderate caution in putting out their funds, and avoid, as much as possible, making arrangements extending far into the future. There are several circumstances at present combining to produce a strongly conservative feeling among lenders. The general inflation of prices is regarded with mistrust; the Mexican situation produces an unsettled

feeling, especially as some parties entertain a strong suspicion that the government has taken a very decided attitude toward France; and the prospect of a disturbing discussion of the privateer question, and of delicate relations with Canada, arising out of the Fenian excitement, equally tend to induce parties to keep their funds as, much as possible, under ready control. Much interest is felt in the probable recommendation of Mr. McCulloch relative to the currency and national banks; but as there is a general confidence that his measures will be of a cautious and conservative character, this consideration has, perhaps, less effect upon the market than others.

The discount market is quiet. There is a very large amount of paper offering, but less disposition to buy than of late, a marked preference being shown for the best known signatures and for short dates. For the best names, the rate is generally 8@9 per cent, with exceptions at 7 per cent; a large amount of good paper is discounted at 9@10 per cent; for second class the rate ranges at 10 to 15 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has not yet recovered from the shock to confidence, produced by the late extraordinary speculations in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien stock. The more conservative brokers have taken warning from the developments in that case; and those disposed to venture upon risky speculations find it difficult to get co-operation either from brokers or money lenders. The near approach of Congress, at which important measures may be early developed, has a tendency to check operations for a rise. The outside public take very little interest in stock movements, and merchants generally prefer lending their balances to employing them in street ventures. The transactions in railroads at the board are little else than the maneuvers of opposing cliques. The aim of the *bulls* is to draw the *bears* into "short" contracts, but the latter are cautious of being caught in a "corner," after "Prairie Dog" fashion: thus the two parties are kept watching each other, and the situation changes little from day to day. The stocks at present being handled by the *bull* party are Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Pittsburg, and Chicago and North Western, common; but their operations are kept stationary by the *bears* refusing to take "shorts." The general tone of prices, on the railroad list has been weak, except on the speculation stock, on which a rise has been engineered.

The "corner" on Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien is about closed; most of the "short" contracts having been covered. Many parties in the interior have suffered, so that the loss by street operators here is not so great as was at first supposed.

Rock Island is somewhat unsettled by a disagreement between the old and the new directors; the latter having placed an injunction upon the former preventing them from paying \$750,000 for the purchase of Mississippi and Missouri railroad, on account of the Rock Island Company.

There has been a slight speculative movement on the minor coal stocks. Lehigh and Susquehanna coal has advanced from 7 to 11; Schuylkill from 7 to 9; Wyoming Valley has also bounded up about 8 per cent.

Railroad bonds and State stock have been depressed in consequence of the decline in government securities, with which they come in direct competition. Some sales have been made for the purpose of purchasing seven-thirties.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks on Saturday last and to-day:

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 11.
Cumberland Coal.	48 1/2	48 1/2
Canton Company.	45	44 1/2
Mariposa.	13 1/2	13 1/2
New York Central.	96 1/2	96 1/2
Erie.	92	92 1/2
Reading.	114 1/2	115
Michigan Southern.	76 1/2	75 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	93 1/2	94 1/2

[November 18, 1865.]

Chicago and Northwestern.....	34%	33%
" " preferred.....	65%	65%
Chicago and Rock Island.....	10%	104%
Fort Wayne.....	104	102%
Milwaukee and P. du Chien.....	100	150
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29	28%

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—During the first half of the week, government securities, of all kinds, showed a strong downward tendency. The unsettled state of our relations with France and England, and reports of the countermarching of measures in course of execution for reducing the military force in Texas, have had a tendency to produce mistrust. At the same time some of the bankers have been compelled to realise upon their governments, in consequence of the delay in the Treasury Department in delivering the new Five-twenty bonds for which they had subscribed; add to which a partial movement throughout the country to realise upon this class of securities in order to invest in business pursuits. From this combination of causes, a considerable amount of gold interest bonds and Seven-thirties have been thrown upon the market. The leading dealers in government securities deemed the movement favorable for purchasing, and have taken most of the lots offered. The public, on the other hand, have concluded that at the decline, they were the cheapest securities on the market, and during the last three days have come into the market as large buyers, producing a general advance in quotations.

The latest report respecting the 5 per cent legal tenders maturing on the 1st December is that they will be redeemed on presentation.

The course of prices is shown by the following closing quotations, for leading securities, at the beginning, middle and close of the week :

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 17.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	105%	105%	105%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	101%	101%	102
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	100	99%	100%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	99%	99%	100
U. S. 10-40's,	91%	91	91%
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	97%	97%	97%
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	97%	97	97%
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	96%	96%	97%
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	96%	96	97%

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been without any noteworthy change. The demand for customs has been moderate; but, as the Sub-Treasury has sold less than formerly, the premium has shown considerable strength. The shipment of gold has been rather larger than of late. On Saturday last European steamers took out \$130,000 of specie, and on Wednesday the *Java* took about \$550,000 in gold bars.

The *Persia* brought in \$40,220 in specie; the *Havana* steamer also brought a small amount.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days :

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Nov. 11.....	146	146	147	147
Nov. 12.....	147	146	147	147
Nov. 13.....	147	147	147	147
Nov. 14.....	147	147	147	146

The market closes rather week, in consequence of supposed sales by the government to-day.

The Sub-Treasury has commenced the issue of gold certificates.

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows :

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
November 6	\$419,272 49	\$1,172,835 06	\$1,200,671 16
November 7	521,135 14	1,046,962 58	1,956,839 82
November 8	476,124 35	1,364,490 02	2,186,606 64
November 9	301,468 79	2,532,338 53	3,363,328 48
November 10	299,293 94	3,729,465 07	3,516,416 36
November 11	415,872 12	1,688,884 29	2,551,769 40

Total..... \$2,433,163 83 \$11,484,989 55 \$14,784,631 86
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Nov. 6..... 55,076,645 31

Deduct payments during the week

\$69,886,277 17

11,484,989 55

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$55,876,337 62
Decrease during week

3,299,692 31

The following table shows the aggregate transactions since Oct. 7th :

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7.....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,385,921	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14.....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,158,549
" 21.....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,987	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28.....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,813,831
Nov. 4.....	2,637,636	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,045	" 5,081,051
" 11.....	2,433,163	11,484,989	14,784,631	55,876,337	incr 3,299,692

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been an increased activity in exchange during the week; and notwithstanding the very liberal supply of bills,—as shown by a rise in the export figures to over six millions per week and the continued large direct shipments of cotton from New Orleans,—the rates are higher. Sterling is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the closing rates of last week. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108% @ 109	Francs, short date.....	517% @ 5.15
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 @ 110% 107% @ 108% 5.22% @ 5.18%	Amsterdam..... Frankfort..... Bremen..... Prussian Thaler..... Hamburg.....	40% @ 40% 40% @ 40% 78 @ 78% 70% @ 71% 35% @ 36%

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Nov. 11, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				Legal Tenders.
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	
New York.	\$6,919,554	\$2,432,833	\$179,166	\$8,050,914	\$1,893,569
Manhattan.....	5,055,880	989,518	14,226	4,811,100	1,488,168
Merchants.....	6,604,165	840,903	147,750	4,368,550	856,516
Mechanics.....	5,591,817	125,755	266,006	3,922,306	549,525
Union.....	4,381,288	189,882	—	3,178,248	297,987
America.....	6,723,481	1,212,281	8,595	7,788,532	3,901,944
Phenix.....	3,910,555	144,366	15,533	3,409,665	1,060,713
City.....	4,389,714	259,059	—	2,717,616	668,833
Tradesmen's.....	2,576,626	34,938	318,470	1,804,466	641,428
Fulton.....	2,157,689	194,910	24,688	2,266,747	545,472
Chemical.....	5,389,914	863,084	22,198	5,325,766	1,014,834
Merch. Exchange.....	2,711,825	27,047	251,605	1,612,223	842,260
National.....	2,262,310	232,518	8,682	800,644	325,952
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,307,717	62,501	28,881	1,821,775	245,858
Mech' & Trad's.....	1,827,798	65,557	90,749	1,476,607	415,191
Greenwich.....	904,531	15,100	8,569	731,568	155,001
Leather Manf.....	3,051,410	117,587	40,000	1,965,071	260,759
Seventh Ward.....	770,832	28,298	104,891	569,558	83,914
State of N. Y.	5,086,050	369,136	15,817	3,659,536	447,737
Amer. Exchange.....	8,786,013	842,959	148,400	6,629,155	1,719,857
Commerce.....	18,455,712	1,063,847	1,725,600	7,174,174	2,421,167
Broadway.....	7,848,066	174,911	817,176	8,066,866	2,576,942
Ocean.....	2,846,420	59,702	369,599	2,347,816	689,174
Mercantile.....	3,677,438	50,561	295,950	2,571,837	357,768
Pacific.....	1,086,705	17,766	129,698	1,666,600	238,509
Republic.....	4,854,715	208,486	44,000	3,284,402	662,798
Chatham.....	1,971,621	41,486	9,753	1,793,458	382,869
People's.....	1,466,192	88,741	8,781	1,382,185	290,318
North Amer.....	2,500,626	125,560	21,017	2,551,667	829,884
Hanover.....	2,693,805	64,655	14,813	1,786,617	242,079
Irving.....	1,626,554	20,868	9,837	1,398,517	450,815
Metropolitan.....	9,447,578	47,099	399,088	5,355,251	1,740,000
Citizens'.....	1,343,165	25,655	14,944	1,039,666	420,968
Nassau.....	3,205,173	124,206	4,956	1,754,346	288,855
Market.....	2,617,487	59,238	364,000	2,057,522	766,850
St. Nicholas.....	2,357,441	29,093	388,600	1,072,375	496,299
Shoe and Leather.....	2,970,000	51,158	483,181	1,754,134	754,000
Corn Exchange.....	9,821,928	40,526	32,439	1,744,292	260,000
Continental.....	3,257,970	123,594	260,035	1,742,140	618,000
Commonwealth.....	3,000,585	41,626	21,927	3,026,927	770,168
Oriental.....	1,090,084	22,263	109,475	893,137	181,594
Market.....	1,754,625	60,438	222,509	1,641,477	382,309
Atlantic.....	1,079,070	55,028	69,917	9,902,217	210,160
Imp. and Traders.....	4,200,733	28,517	291,252	3,140,725	586,255
Park.....	11,986,410	89,064	890,000	10,643,044	3,405,205
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,755,040	15,968	179,222	1,464,978	403,583
Grocers.....	976,822	26,665	2,959	865,738	194,416
North River.....	1,695,061	29,477	13,454	1,261,987	376,759
East River.....	887,151	14,489	205,117	695,319	291,688
Man and Mer.....	1,559,079	16,788	1,285	1,116,215	209,988
Fourth National.....	13,067,491	99,331	1,497,055	9,946,165	2,235,711
Central.....	10,918,592	67,961	1,159,530	11,418,456	3,325,577
Second National.....	1,085,780	—	209,750	772,664	247,755
Ninth National.....	5,393,652	19,138	893,715	5,411,791	1,415,199
First National.....	3,411,821	7,657	385,610	2,899,610	941,574
Dry Dock.....	187,060	9,294	15,518	157,292	25,000
Bull's Head.....	916,857	9,156	119,168	1,051,125	—
Manufacturers'.....	437,690	22,889	50,108	280,512	71,495

Totals..... \$224,005,572 11,993,201 18,825,209 174,199,442 47,913,888

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows :

Loans.....	Inc. \$8,880,611	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$660,763
Specie.....	Dec. 1,720,067	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 183,169

The large increase in the loans is unexpected. The decrease in specie is perhaps chiefly owing to the transfer of gold deposits from the banks to the Sub-Treasury. An important increase was expected in legal tenders, in consequence of the increased influx from the west and the diminished efflux southward; the fact of the amount remaining almost stationary under such circumstances is due to payment of about \$1,500,000 into the Sub-Treasury on account of subscriptions to the funding loan.

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements since Oct. 7th :

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula-	Legal	Average	Ditto in the provinces	Dividends payable	28,363,120 0
Oct. 7.	295,520,727	18,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752	52,708,282	1,068,814 75	1,129,783 75
Oct. 14.	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,792,547	182,364,156	50,459,195	69,945,495	9,527,539 56	8,760,770 44
Oct. 21.	224,080,679	15,886,540	12,388,441	174,192,110	46,169,555	55,166,864	1,497,623 17	1,427,633 17
Oct. 28.	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	57,945,580	753,993 36	752,993 36
Nov. 4.	220,124,061	18,724,268	13,389,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,584,873	14,327,920 51	12,062,296 36
Nov. 11.	214,005,572	11,995,201	13,835,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862	1,460,635,442 26	1,432,340,159 73

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350
Loans.....	48,509,360	48,043,189
Specie.....	1,050,251	955,924
Legal Tenders.....	15,752,478	15,303,891
Deposits.....	34,741,494	34,582,081
Circulation.....	7,064,866	7,064,766

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Oct. 3.	49,924,231	1,092,555	7,056,984	38,347,233
Oct. 10.	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,328,073
Oct. 17.	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,253,038
Oct. 24.	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,403,524
Oct. 31.	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024
Nov. 14.	6,043,139	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national banks were authorized during the week ending November 11:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Georgia National Bank.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	\$100,000
First National Bank.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	200,000
National Exchange Bank.....	Weston, W. Va.....	100,000
Total capital.....		\$400,000
Previously authorized.....		\$403,308,793

Whole number of national bank authorized is 1,668, with a total capital of..... \$403,708,793
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, November 11, is stated at..... \$8,054,110
Previously..... 207,212,920

Total..... \$210,266,040

No additional national banks were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money during the week.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from Oct. 7th:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7, "	1,578	899,854,212	194,182,630
" 14, "	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21, "	1,597	402,071,180	200,925,780
" 28, "	1,560	402,573,193	203,877,355
" 4, "	1,665	403,308,793	207,212,920
" 11, "	1,688	403,708,793	210,266,040

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 2, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£27,162,265	Government debt..... £11,015,100
		Other securities..... 3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion. 12,512,265

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000	Government securities £9,240,964
Rest.....	3,181,692	Other securities..... 20,144,578
Public deposits.....	4,163,517	Notes..... 5,314,960
Other deposits.....	12,979,790	Gold and silver coin.. 715,588
Seven day & other bills	538,041	

	£25,416,040	£27,162,265

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An Increase of Circulation of.....	£15,101
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	369,885
A Decrease of Other Deposits of.....	300,143
A Decrease of Government Securities.....	67,054
An Increase of Other Securities of.....	140,940
An Increase of Bullion of.....	8,590
A Decrease of Rest of.....	2,317
A Decrease of Reserve of.....	18,815

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 26th ult. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.	Nov. 2, 1865.	Oct. 26, 1865
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	889,642,025	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,063,166	32
Treasury account.....	132,745,209	14
Accounts current at Paris.....	158,973,830	39
	8,650,991	48
	149,619,588	63
	137,052,596	37

CREDITOR.			
Cash and bullion.....	418,526,052	22	420,755,953 54
Commercial bills overdue.....	7,567,370	22	2,146,988 00
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	348,420,871	96	329,572,672 29
Ditto in the branches.....	349,973,798	0	336,201,943 00
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	19,450,300	0	26,731,454 50
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,130,600	8	10,280,200 00
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,755,300	0	13,884,000 00
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,726,700	0	9,052,700 00
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,967,500	0	30,715,900 00
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,647,480	0	21,921,730 00
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	646,100	0	644,000 00
Ditto in the provinces.....	459,650	0	450,650 00
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000 00
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,449,737	91	35,449,737 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	110,000,000 00
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,475,344	0	8,441,402 00
Expenses of management.....	1,952,270	58	1,770,622 82
Sundries.....	11,287,817	23	10,389,255 42
	1,460,635,442	26	1,432,340,159 73

The chief features in the return compared with that of the preceding week, are an augmentation of 42,629,000f in the discounts, of 20,672,000f in the circulation of notes, of 21,290,000f in the deposits, and a decline of 12,249,000f in the coin and bullion.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.
(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Share.	Periods.	Bid. Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 132 135
American*.....	100	500,000 April and Oct.	Oct .4
American Exchange*.....	50	5,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5 113 112
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July .5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July 10
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July 12
Broadway*.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July
Brooklyn*.....	50	200,000 Quarterly.	Oct .3
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July .3
Butchers & Drov.*.....	25	800,000 Jan. and July.	July .5
Central*.....	100	2,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov .6 103 106
Central (Brooklyn)*.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July
Chatham*.....	25	450,000 Jan. and July.	July .7 130
Chemical*.....	100	300,000 Quarterly.	Oct .5 ex
City*.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov .6
City (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 108 108
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 100
Continental*.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .4
Continental (Brooklyn)*.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July
Croton*.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July .4
Croton*.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July .4
Currency*.....	100	100,000 Quarterly.	Oct .15
Dry Dock*.....	30	200,000 Jan. and July.	July .3 110
East River*.....	50	250,150 Jan. and July.	July .4 100
Eighth*.....	100	250,000 Jan. and July.	July .5
Fifth*.....	100	150,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 & 3 ex
First*.....	100	500,000 May and Nov.	Nov .10 205
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000 March and Sept.	Sept .94 96
Fulton*.....	30	600,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5 130
Far. & Cit. (Wm's sbg)*.....	20	160,000 March and Sept.	Sept
Gallatin*.....	100	1,500,000 April and Oct.	Oct .5
Greenwich*.....	25	200,000 May and Nov.	Nov
Grocers*.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 115
Grocer's*.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .6 110
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 115
Importers & Trad.*.....	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 115
Irving*.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July
LeatherManufact'r*.....	50	600,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug .5 175
Long Isl. (Brook)*.....	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug .5
Manhattan*.....	2,050,000	Jan. and Aug.	Aug .5
Manufacturers*.....	30	1,000,000 April and Oct.	Oct .5 100
Manufacturers & Merch.*.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 100
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5
Merchants*.....	100	3,000,000 June and Dec.	June .5 111 113
Mechanics*.....	25	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 100
Mechanics' (Brook)*.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 100
Mech. Bank. Asso.*.....	50	500,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5 100
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov .5
Merchants* Exch.*.....	50	1,250,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 100
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 & 5 ex 119
Nassau*.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	July .5
Nassau (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July .5
National*.....	50	1,500,000 April and Oct.	Oct .5
New York*.....	100	8,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 115 120
New York County*.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July .9
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July .6 121
New York*.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July .5 104
North America*.....	1		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.)

November 18, 1865.]

THE CHRONICLE.

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NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

TUES.	PR.	DENOMINATIONS.						DENOMINATIONS.					
		AMOUNT OUTSTANDING	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL DUE.	BID.	ASKED	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL DUE.	BID.	ASKED		
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.							AMERICAN GOLD COIN.						
NATIONAL SECURITIES.							MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.						
Bonds of 1847.		9,415,250	6	Jan. & July 1867	121		ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.	5	Jan. & July	70 '74			
do 1848.	coupons.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July 1868	117	118	do City Scrip.	5	do	'65 '69			
do do registered.		do					do Water Loan.	6	do	'70 '82	90	97 1/2	
do 1850.	coupons.	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July 1871	96 1/2	97 1/2	do Alb. Nor. RR.	6	do	1879			
do do registered.		20,000,000	5	Jan. & July 1874	96	100	do RR. Bds.	6	Jan. & July	var.			
do 1853.	coupons.	282,746,000	6	Jan. & July 1881	105 1/2	106	do Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J. A. J. & O.	1870	84	87
do do registered.		do	(4 yearly).		1,016,000	6	do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870	98 1/2	100
Bonds (5-20s) of 1859.	coupons.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov. 1882	102	102	do N. W. Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	100	
do do registered.		100,000,000	6	May & Nov. 1884	100	101	do Water Loan.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1875	100	101
do do registered.		50,000,000	6	May & Nov. 1885	97 1/2	97 1/2	do York & Cum. R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886		
do do registered.		172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept. 1904	91 1/2	91 1/2	do B. & O. R. Corp.	5,000,000	6	J. A. J. & O.	1890	100	
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865		1,258,000	6	Jan. & July 1895	97 1/2	97 1/2	do Park.	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890	100	
Treasury Notes (1st series).		300,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1867	97 1/2	97 1/2	do Railroad Debt.	197,700	6	do	'65 '82	94	96
do (2d series).		300,000,000	7	Jun. & Dec. 1868	97 1/2	97 1/2	do City Bonds.	740,000	6	do	'65 '74	89 1/2	
do (3d series).		280,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869	96 1/2	97	do City Bonds.	583,305	4 1/2	do	'65 '79		
Debt Certificates.		55,905,000	6	Maturity 1 year	97	97 1/2	do Water Loan.	6,380,416	5	do	'65 '85	95 1/2	100
STATE SECURITIES.							do Water Loan Stg.	1,365,610	6	do	'67 '77	100	
ALABAMA—State Bonds.		3,423,000	5	Ja. & July 1877	116	116	do City Bonds.	1,949,711	4 1/2	do	'65 '73		
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.		3,226,000	7	do '78 '80	116	116	do Municipal Bonds.	998,000	5	do	'70 '78	109 1/2	
do War Bonds.		803,000	7	do 1872	98	98	do Water Loan.	834,200	6	Jan. & July	'83 '71		
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.		2,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr. 1872	'72 '84	93	do Railroad.	1,251,000	6	do	'83 '85	86	
GEORGIA—State Bonds.		2,073,750	6	do 1885	95	95	do City Bonds.	121,540	6	do	'83 '89	85	
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.		3,747,000	6	Jan. & July 1880	98	98	do Municipal Bonds.	5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97	93	
do Registered Bonds.		3,262,274	6	do 1872	99	99	do Sewerage Bonds.	216,000	6	do	'65 '82		
do Coupon Bonds.		1,700,900	6	do 1860	98	98	do Water Bonds.	299,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	98 1/2	95
do do do.		803,000	6	do 1862	98	98	do Water Bonds.	571,000	7	Jan. & July	1881	98 1/2	95
do do do.		28,000	6	do 1865	98	98	do Water Bonds.	360,000	7	do	'88	95 1/2	100
do do do.		1,116,500	6	do 1870	98	98	do Water Bonds.	1,030,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885	89	90
do do do.		490,000	6	do 1877	98	98	do Water Bonds.	20,000	8	do	1871		
do War Loan Bonds.		326,000	6	do 1879	98	98	do Water Bonds.	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
INDIANA—State Bonds.		2,000,000	5	Jan. & July 1880	98	98	do Water Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
do do do.		5,325,500	5	Jan. & July 1880	98	98	do Water Bonds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
do War Loan Bonds.		2,058,173	2 1/2	Jan. & July 1881	98	98	do Sewerage Bonds.	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
IOWA—State Certificates.		1,225,500	5	May & Nov. 1881	98	98	do City Bonds.	123,000	6	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
KANSAS—State Bonds.		200,000	7	Jan. & July 1887	98	98	do Railroad.	400,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.		4,300,000	7	Jan. & July 1878	97 1/2	97 1/2	do City Bonds.	132,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).		2,000,000	6	do 1871	98	98	do Railroad.	130,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
do State Bonds (RR).		516,000	6	do 1874	98	98	do City Bonds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do State Bonds for B'ks.		3,942,000	6	do 1876	97 1/2	97 1/2	do Railroad.	575,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
MAINE—State Bonds.		538,000	6	do 1877	97 1/2	97 1/2	do City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
do War Loan.		532,000	6	do 1879	98	98	do Water Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.		4,800,000	6	Mar. & Sept. 1865	'66 '67	96	do Water Bonds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	'77 '88	98	
do State Bds. coupon.		8,171,924	5	Jan. & July 1869	'80 '89	98	do Water Bonds.	911,500	4	do	1887		
do State Bds. coupon.		3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.	98	do Water Stock.	219,763	6	do	1884		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Script.		1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890	100	do Croton W' R' S'k.	100,000	6	do	Feb. & Aug.	1883	
do State Script.		1,200,000	6	Quarterly	1870	100	do Croton W' R' S'k.	425,000	5	do	Jan. & July	1873	
do Bounty F'd L'n.		6,500,000	6	Jun. & Dec. 1874	'68 '74	94	do W' R' S'k.	60,000	6	do	Apr. & Oct.	1874	
do War Loan.		2,100,000	6	do 1875	'65 '80	107	do W' R' S'k.	150,000	5	do	Jan. & July	1873	
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.		6,500,000	6	Jan. & July 1875	'65 '78	97 1/2	do Bu. N. No. 3.	200,000	5	do	Apr. & Oct.	1873	
do State Bonds for RR.		250,000	7	do 1875	'65 '78	97 1/2	do Fire Indem. S.	1,800,000	5	do	May & Nov.	1870	
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).		1,000,000	6	Jan. & July 1883	74	95	do Central P'k S.	2,147,000	5	do	do	1880	
do State Bonds (H. & St. J.)		7,000,000	6	do 1877	'71 '87	98	do Central P'k S.	900,000	6	do	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90
do Revenue Bonds.		3,000,000	6	do 1878	'71 '85	74	do C. P. Imp. F. S.	3,066,071	6	do	do	1890	
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.		436,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1876	106	106	do C. P. Imp. F. S.	275,000	6	do	do	1898	
do War Fund Bds.		535,100	6	do 1876	106	106	do Real Estate B.	2,083,300	6	do	do	1898	
do War Notes.		2,500,000	6	do 1876	106	106	do Croton W' R' S'k.	1,966,000	6	do	do	1898	
NEW JERSEY—State Script.		95,000	6	do short	73	73	do F'ld. T' Fd. S.	1,800,000	6	do	do	1898	
do War Loan Bonds.		731,000	6	Jan. & July 1872	98	98	do Pb. B. Sk. No. 3	399,300	6	do	do	1898	
do General Fund....		1,189,780	6	do 1870	98	98	do Docks & Slips S.	150,000	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		500,000	6	do 1878	98	98	do Pub. E. Sk.	500,000	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		600,000	6	do 1885	98	98	do Tomp. M'k'et S.	154,000	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		909,607	5	do 1878	98	98	do Union Dev. L.	102,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		442,961	5	do 1875	98	98	do Vol. B'nty L'n	89,570	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		900,000	5	do 1875	98	98	do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	490,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		800,000	5	do 1875	98	98	do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	1,000,000	6	do	do	1898	
do Bounty Bonds....		743,000	6	Jan. & July 1895	var.	99 1/2	do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	2,500,000	5	do	do	1898	
do Comptroller's Bonds....		3,050,000	6	do 1865	98	98	do O' t' House S'k.	1,400,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		6,000,000	6	do 1866	98	98	do Sol. Sub. B. R. B.	2,000,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		2,250,000	6	do 1872	98	98	do Sol. R. B. R.	949,700	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		500,000	6	do 1873	98	98	do Sol. B'nty Fd. B.	4,996,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		900,000	6	do 1874	98	98	do Riot Dam. R.	1,442,100	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		192,535	5	do 1875	98	98	do City Bds. new	552,700	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		1,212,000	5	do 1875	98	98	do City Bds. old	739,717	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		4,500,000	5	do 1874	98	98	do City Bds. new	2,328,800	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		6,168,000	5	do 1874	98	98	do City Bds. old	739,717	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		2,309,200	5	do 1874	98	98	do Railroad.	1,009,700	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		3,000,000	6	do 1865	98	98	do Railroad.	1,800,000	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		2,183,532	6	do 1868	98	98	do Railroad.	907,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		1,600,000	6	do 1870	98	98	do Railroad.	500,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		4,095,309	6	do 1875	98	98	do Railroad.	1,500,000	6	do	do	1898	
do do do.		2,400,000	6	do 1881	98	98	do Railroad.	600,000	6	do	do	1898	
PENNSYLVANIA—State Bonds.		679,000	6	do 1886	98	98	do City Loan.	500,000	6	do	do	1898	
do State Stock.		6,168,000	5	do 1865	98	98	do City Bonds.	300,000	6	do	do	1898	
do Military L' Bds.		3,000,000	6	do 1868	98	98	do Harbor.	200,000	5	do	do	1898	
do do do.		705,336	6										

[November 18, 1865.]

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 17.

The markets for general merchandise presents no new features. While there is little speculative feeling, there is less apprehension from the money market—a decline in gold, or other financial influences. The season of activity in many of the principal staples is drawing to a close, while in one, particularly (Provisions), the season of activity is just begun.

Cotton has fluctuated materially, closing firm, with reduced receipts. Breadstuffs have been active, and Wheat and Corn have considerably advanced, with an active export demand.

Provisions have been dull and declining. A new feature, to-day, was an arrival of new Pork upon the market. The prospect of Pork packing at the West indicate a fuller supply than can be successfully marketed at current prices. The decline in Pork, to-day, was nearly a dollar a barrel. And the sales of Bacon for future delivery indicate a decline of one cent per pound from the price of a week ago. The supplies of hog products now reaching the city are quite small, but apprehensions of the effect of fuller supplies cause buyers to operate with the greatest caution. The latest English advices indicate increased supplies from Ireland, and a sharp reaction from the extreme prices that had been reached. The plenitulness, and comparative cheapness of Breadstuffs, will prevent cured meats going higher.

Beef, Butter and Cheese close dull and heavy. Tallow has continued active for export.

Groceries have been very dull and depressed all the week. A pretty general decline has been established in coffees, teas, sugars, molasses, &c., not very large, however. But to-day there was more business in coffee; two cargoes of Rio sold, and the market closed with better tone.

The blockade of the Chile ports by the Spanish fleet, has led to great activity in copper; about two million pounds have been sold during the week, for present, and December and January delivery, and the closing prices show an advance of four cents per lb. Tin and lead are unchanged. Spelter and zinc have advanced. Iron has been more active.

Naval stores have been quiet. Fish and fruits have been taken freely by the trade, and close firm. Hides and leather have been very active, but without improvement to quote prices. Oats have been more active, and are quite firm; yet the business has not been large. Wool quiet and unchanged. Hops steady. Gunny cloth and bags have active and higher, partly on speculation. Vanilla hemp is rather weak. Other East India goods quiet. Whisky (highwines) quite unsettled. Petroleum has been higher, closing dull.

Freights have been active. The shipment have been steady, with large quantities of wheat and corn, and some flour to Great Britain. On Tuesday extreme rates were paid, but yesterday and to-day a large business has been done at lower rates, with a downward tendency, especially for room for grain.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

	This week.	Since July 1.		This week.	Since July 1.
Asches, pkgs.—	119	5,145		Crude tarp. bbls.	23,598
Breadstuffs—				Spirits turpentine	99
Flour, bbls.	111,368	1,596,542		Rosin.	84,514
Wheat, bush.	466,974	5,615,732		Tar.	37
Oats	197,181	5,258,481		Pitch.	28
Corn.	391,510	11,664,636		Oil cake, pkgs.	1,329
Rye.	60,604	576,481		Oil lard.	20
Malt.	2,906	277,889		Oil Pet. Petroleum.	20,121
Barley.	114,930	1,861,287		Oil Pet. Petroleum.	20,121
Grass seed.	984	12,359		Peanuts, bags.	183
Flaxseed.	920	56,863			8,108
Beans.	972	34,359			
Peas.	2,454	82,174			
Corn meal, bbls.	1,717	56,161			
Corn meal, bags.	1,202	34,263			
B. W. Flour, bags.	1,444	4,038			
Cotton, bales.	16,174	430,461			
Copper, plates.	169	2,472			
Copper, bbls.	169	6,861			
Dried fruit, pkgs.	384	2,271			
Grease, pkgs.	50	2,272			
Hemp, bales.	269	2,622			
Hides, No.	8,444	164,260			
Hops, bales.	915	7,942			
Leather, sides.	46,370	738,97			
Lead, pigs.		14,657			
Molasses, hhd.		4,431			
Naval Stores—					

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few

leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1.	Same time	Since Jan. 1.	Same time
Cotton, bales.	630,940	239,725	Tar. bbls.	11,956
Flour, bbls.	2,987,515	1,618,425	Rice, cask.	10,089
Corn meal, bbls.	253,485	343,283	Ashes, eask.	15,000
Wheat, bush.	6,935,482	534,990	Tobacco—domes. pkgs.	163,675
Corn.	13,073,765	6,930,470	" foreign do.	248,885
Rye.	500,130	450,695	Tallow, pkgs.	12,915
Barley, &c., bush.	2,388,845	1,837,570	Wool, dom. bales.	125,960
Oats, bush.	7,429,020	9,975,290	Wool, for. bales.	157,070
Beef, tcs and bbls.	85,245	89,938	Hops, bales.	52,459
Pork, bbls.	213,080	277,765	Whisky, bbls.	24,859
Bacon, etc., pkgs.	96,890	247,570	Leather, sides.	53,140
Lard, pkgs.	93,085	199,775	Oil—sperm, bbls.	1,890,600
Cheese, boxes, etc.	565,225	456,540	" whale, " petrol, ".	75,538
Butter, firkins, etc.	581,725	409,685	" petrol, " lard.	464,753
Kosin, bbls.	118,973	14,370	" lard.	5,175
Crude Turp., bbls.	28,257	7,563	Whalebone, lbs.	10,660
Spirits turp., bbls.	10,099	7,408	" bals.	585,500

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Coal.	4,120	291,741	213,713	213,713
Cotton, bales.	310	42,751	64,804	64,804
Coffee.	11,902	578,512	679,959	679,959
Molasses, hhd.	959	130,129	110,160	110,160
Sugar...hhd.				
bbls & tcs.	1,967	255,403	195,071	195,071

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cotton, bales.	13,575	148,925	25,005	25,005
Flour.	3,310	11,196	1,811,963	1,811,963
Corn meal.	3,310	100,006	90,596	90,596
Wheat, bush.	76,988	1,522,570	119,594	119,594
Corn.	242,473	9,154,449	174,258	174,258
Rye.	1,55,496	1,55,496	Tallow, 100lbs.	2,264
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	1,346	788,463	55,568	55,568
Pork...bbls.	1,660	107,235	117,809	117,809
Bacon, 100lbs.	2,541	294,488	833,094	833,094
Lard.	1,856	199,529	490,780	490,780
Cheese.	6,010	338,819	431,663	431,663
Butter.	282	78,093	124,673	124,673
Ashes-Pots, casks.	25	8,417	7,450	7,450
Ashes-Pearls, casks.		724	1,605	1,605
Beeswax, lbs.		197,280	413,846	413,846
Hops...bales.	16	12,119	18,432	18,432
Rosin...bbls.	1,991	40,297	1,405	1,405

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 14, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.		
Rosin, bbls.	373	2,830
Tobacco, cs.	325	16,464
Lard, lbs.	1,250	294
Butter, lbs.	2,049	791
Cheese, lbs.	402	120
Clothing, cs.	2	228
Oats, No. 1.	75	120
Tinware, cs.	5	102
Flour, bbls.	900	8,408
Drugs, pkgs.	25	809
Furniture, cs.	265	265
Potatoes, bbls.	51	162
Potato mats, cs.	51	100
Tinware, pkgs.	60	200
Nails, casks.	30	100
Shoes, cs.	30	100
Hoof skirts, cs.	4	650
Corn meal, bbls.	1,700	2,025
Rosin, bbls.	10,902	11,902
Clothing, cs.	5	400
Ex. logy'd. bx.	600	7,121
Eas. oilcs.	15,802	15,802
Cond. milk, cs.	10	712
Preserves, cs.	34	15,802
Tobacco, cs.	10	100
Skin, cks.	1	6,715
Muskets, cs.	3	800
Mfd wood, pkgs.	630	630
Hardware, cs.	9	290
Clocks, cs.	1	150
Sugar, cs.	1	800
Hides, cs.	211	1,128
Cochineal, cer.	52	8,000
Rags, bales.	18	1,100
Cond. milk, cs.	50	712
Preserves, cs.	200	5,500
Sew. mach, cs.	108	5,288
Stearine, lbs.	17,187	3,062
Sperm oil, cks.	1	485
Mahogany, lbs.	196	3,500
Beef, tcs.	391	10,030
Carriage, cs.	1	800
Sugars, cs.	1	360
Peas, bbls.	300	1,000
Timothy seed.	1,463	1,463
bags.	240	2,000
Rags, bales.	50	300
Rosin, bbls.	50	300
Clothing, cs.	2	1,157
Eggs.	100	1,157
Clocks.	15	422
Rosin, bbls.	801	8,822
Eggs.	323	37,195
Whaleb'e. lbs.	6,310	193,020
Cotton, bales.	785	193,020
Tobacco, bales.	381	10,491
Apples, bbls.	66	610
Pimento, bgs.	72	400
Books, cs.	5	500
Dry goods, cs.	1	1,030
		\$3,664,049
		LONDON
Naphtha, gls.	48,951	17,083
Tobacco, gls.	56,129	35,600
Furniture.	cs.	88
Tobacco, hhd.	1,009	290,019
Drugs.	108	1,606
		\$361,614
		GLASGOW
Ess. oils, cs.	50	5,316
Rosin, bbls.	296	2,303
Machinery, cs.	40	5,912
Flour, bbls.	1,825	8,607
Spirgs, cs.	3	400
Tob. stems, hhd.	4,519	12,200
Tobacco, bales.	316	4,987
Shoe pegs, bbls.	712	1,000
		Corn, bush.
Staves.	7,200	1,200
Fustic, tons.	37	690
		Peas, bgs.
		1,043
		1,939
		4,987
		Beef, tcs.
		14
		4,982
		Hams, lbs.
		11,351
		2,948
		Guanos, bgs.
		10
		105
		4,931
		41
		412

Tobacco, bhd.	26,220	8,607	
Spirgs, cs.	3	400	
Tob. stems, hhd.	4,519	12,200	
Tobacco, bales.	316	4,987	
Shoe pegs, bbls.	712	1,000	
			GLASGOW
Staves.	7,200	1,200	Corn, bush.
Fustic, tons.	37	690	Peas, bgs.
			150
			Perfumery, bbls.
			150

LONDON.—We have, by the *Persia*, Baring's Circular of Friday 3d November, and quote:

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been very quiet this week, and with a moderate amount of business, prices generally are barely sustained. Sugar and Cotton quiet. Coffee firm. Breadstuffs dearer. Money in very good demand, the minimum Bank of England rate of discount remaining at 7 per cent per annum. Consols leave off 84@86 for money, 88@89 for the account. Bar silver 5s 1d. Mexican Dollars 4s 11d. American Eagles 76s 2d. Doubloons: Spanish 74s 6d, South American 78s 9d per oz.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales comprised only 1,000 bales Ceylon, the whole of which found ready buyers at an advance of from 3d@5d per lb; low to superior first sort from 2s 2d@3s 4d, low to fine seconds is 11d@2s 10d, with low fourths to very good thirds 1s 6d@2s 5d.

RUM.—About 880 puns sold, Demerara 1s 8d@1s 9d, and good Leeward 1s 8d@1s 8d.

COCOA firm. 50 barrels Dominica sold at 50s, and of 97 bags Surinam, 75 sold at 76s@80s 6d for good red.

COFFEE firm. For Native Ceylon an improved demand, and prices are 6d@1s dearer. The sales have been 1,248 casks, 150 barrels, 429 bags Plantation Ceylon at 75s@77s 6d for fine to fine ord, 78s@78s 6d for low mid, 79s@83s for mid to mid color; 63 casks, 7 barrels, 2,410. bags Native Ceylon at 66s@75s for good ord, 68s 6d@70s for fine ord, and 71s@71s 6d for superior; 185 cases, 257 bags Tellicherry at 74s@74s 6d for small, 75s@76s for fine ord, and 80s 6d@83s for mid to good mid color; 195 cases Neilgherry at 81s@84s 6d, 467 bags ditto garnetings and triage at 64s@69s 6d; 741 bags Cochin were withdrawn, but 100 casks, 1,506 bags, chiefly sold at 71s@72s for good ord, and 74s 6d@75s 6d for fine ord; 299 cases, 15 bags Naidooabatun sold at 76s@80s for low mid, and 84s 6d@88s for mid to good mid; 33 half-moons Mocha sold at 90s@94s 6d for mid yellow; 476 bags Mysore 78s@79s 6d for pale, and 80s 6d@85s for color, 32 bags Guatemala brought 69s@73s.

COPPER.—English firm at the late advance. Tough cake and tile £96, best selected £99, sheathing £101. Yellow metal sheathing 9d@1 per lb. Few sellers of foreign; Chili slab £89@ £90, nominal.

CORN.—The market is firm, and prices of both English and foreign wheat have advanced 1s@2s per qr. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 28th October was 42s 4d on 68,951 qrs returned. White American wheat 50s@52s; winter red 48s@50s; spring 48s@50s per qr; American flour very scarce at 27s@30s per barrel.

Cotton declined early in the week 1d@1d per lb, with a very limited demand, but in the last two days there has been a better feeling, and part of the decline has been recovered. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 51,000 bales; mid Orleans 21d per lb.

LINSEED CAKES are 5s@10s dearer. New York in barrels £10@£10 7s 6d.

HEMP.—200 bales Gunn at auction mostly sold from £16 15s@£24 10s for low common to good. Russian firm; 35 tons at auction, chiefly damaged, sold at full prices; St. Petersburg clean held for £36. Small sales of Manila of good quality at £44.

JUTE firm; of 6,000 bales at public sale about half sold, chiefly of the lower kinds, at about 20s per ton advance on the prices of last week, viz, from £15@£25 5s for common to good, with rejections from £13 10s@£14. About 20,000 bales sold privately, chiefly for arrival.

LEAD firm at £20 5s@£20 10s for common pig.

INDIGO.—The market is firm at fully last sale's prices. Stock of East India 17,171 chests against 23,601 last year.

IRON.—Welsh firm; rails and bars £7@£7 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 5s@ for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals this week are 20,793 qrs, but the market is firm at 1s per qr advance for available seed. Calcutta saleable at 62s 6d c. and i. Nothing offers in Bombay. Odessa sold at 59s 3d L. A. T. We have also an advance of 6d@1s per qr in distant seed, Calcutta having made 63s c. f. and i. August-September shipment, and Azov, oading and to be loaded, 61s@61s 3d L. A. T. Also a considerable quantity of Calcutta at firm prices.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine sell in retail quantities at 44s 6d. Petroleum 3s@3s 1d Refined Pennsylvanian.

OILS.—FISH: Sperm £114@£115; pale Seal £48; pale Southern £48; Cod £50; East India £36. Linseed: the value on the spot has declined to 36s 3d@36s. Rape continues to advance; £48 10s paid for English Brown, £49 10s for Foreign, £50 10s@£51 English Refined, £52 10s@£53 Foreign Refined present delivery; a large business in English Brown, delivery first four months next year, at £46 10s@£47 but there are now few sellers under £47 10s@£48; Cotton £31, Refined £36@£37; Madras Ground Nut £49@£50; Niger £48. Olive firm, and holders are disinclined to press sales at quotations; Gallipoli £56, Sicily £56, Malaga and Seville £54@£58 10s, and Mogadore £50@£50 10s. Cocoa Nut: only a moderate quantity offers 50s 6d@51s for Cochin, and 47s 6d@48s for Ceylon; the quantity afloat is 1277 tons against 2637 same time last year. Palm, 44s 6d for best Lagos.

In MOLASSES no sales.

RICE firm, and 60,000 bags sold, Bassein 12s or 12s 3d; old Necranzie 10s 9d, new 11s 10d@12s 3d; old Rangoon 10s 1d, new 12s 6d@12s 9d; and a cargo of 800 tons Necranzie at 12s.

SPICES.—Pepper, Black; 1600 bags Singapore partly sold at 8d@3d. 300 bags light East India brought 3d. 700 bags Zanzibar Cloves went from 3d@3d for ord to fine. 600 bags Pimento were partly realised at 2d. Ginger, 300 bags Bengal partly sold at 26s 6d; 300 barrels Jamaica brought from 68s@76s for ord to mid; 650 cases Cochin sold from 66s@73s for ord to mid. Nutmegs are 1d per lb dearer; 80 cases went from 1s 2d for small to 2s 2d for good bold. 30 cases Mace realised from 1s 7d@2s 10d for good to fine. 350 cases Gossia Ligneæ were bought in from 108s@112s for thirds to good pile 1.

SPICER steady at £21 10s@21 15s. Stock 1st inst 6687 tons against 10,816 tons last year.

SUGAR has been in very limited demand at about 6d per cwt decline from last week's value. Of British West India 1250 hds sold, including at public sale part of 448 hds, 29 tierces, 87 barrels Barbadoes

from 84s@89s, 406 hds, 96 tierces, 64 barrels crystallised Demerara from 38s@45s 6d, 15 hds, 8 tierces, 8 barrels Grenada at 83s, 58 hds, 54 tierces, 188 barrels Tobago from 31s 6d@34s, and 27 hds, 15 tierces, 91 barrels Jamaica from 36s 6d@38s, 2700 bags Mauritius sold at 29s@33s 6d for brown, 35s 6d@38s 6d for semi-crystallised, and 40s@41s 6d for yellow crystallised. 350 bags Gurpattah date Bengal were bought in at 37s@37 6ds, but 731 bags Benares sold at steady prices, 39s 6d@41s 6d for white. 6050 bags common Jaggery Madras were withdrawn. 887 bags Natal partly sold at 38s@37s 6d for low to good mid yellow. Privately 500 bags low syrup Madras sold at 29s. Foreign: of 259 hds, 33 barrels Porto Rico offered at auction only about 40 hds sold at moderate rates, 36s@39s. The only private transactions consists of 60 hds Surinam at 34s 6d.

TALLOW.—The market is steady; St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year 50s 6d, January to March 51s 3d, and March 52s 3d.

TEA.—A considerable business has been done in most descriptions at full prices, and in some instances at an advance of 1d per lb. Good Common Congou 1s 1d per lb.

SALTPIPERE dull and nothing to report.

TIN.—Prices of English have advanced 3s. Blocks 96s, Bars 97s, Refined 100. Foreign firm; Straits 96s@97.

AMERICAN STOCKS have been depressed during the past week. United States 5-20 Bonds were sold yesterday at 63, but have rallied to-day to 63s@63 1/2. Our price is always quoted for the Bonds 1867-82. Others are only saleable at a considerable reduction. Erie Shares after being at 52 are to-day 52 1/2@54. The new Erie Sterling Bonds 1/2@1/2 premium. Illinois Shares 81 1/2@82. Virginia 6's dollar Bonds have been dealt in at 40@42. Other securities neglected.

LIVERPOOL.—The following report of the Liverpool market for general produce is for the week ending November 3d:

BARK.—The market is dull, and prices are rather easier both for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with little doing in either. NAVAL STORES.—No transactions of any importance passing. We quote the value of French rosin 14s 6d@26s per cwt. French spirits of turpentine dull at 48s 9d@48s per cwt.

PETROLEUM.—in better request. About 1,000 barrels refined Pennsylvanian sold on spot at 2s 9d@2s 11d per gallon, with 500 barrels to arrive at 2s 9d. Sales of spirit at 2s 6d per gallon on spot.

LARD.—Nothing doing in American for want of stock. With a fair continental supply, prices have somewhat declined. European sells at 65s@85s per cwt as in quality. TALLOW.—The market has been irregular, with but a limited business passing, and prices generally tending downwards. About 800 pipes South American sold at 50s 6d per cwt. In London a decline of 2s per cwt from the highest price of last week was submitted to; but yesterday the market became steadier, and closed for P. Y. C. on spot, 50s 6d; for December, 50s 9d; for January to March 51s 3d; and 52s 3d for March only, making a decline of 1s per cwt from our last quotations.

BEEF.—Fine qualities continue to be much wanted, and extra prime mess brings from 85s@95s per tierce. Middling and inferior descriptions almost unsaleable. PORK.—Little American here. Small lots are reported at 80s@90s per barrel.

BACON.—Owing to a considerable decline in Irish and home cured bacon, and the prices of American have rather given way; we quote 65s@72s per cwt the value of long middles. In London the market has lately experienced a rapid decline of about 18s per cwt, and closes much depressed.

BUTTER.—Really fine qualities sell readily at the rates quoted in our last. Inferior descriptions neglected.

CHEESE.—The arrivals continue to be light, and although the transactions during the week have not been large, holders are firm, and demand very full rates.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA.—The following are the latest telegrams:

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet and declining.

CANTON, Oct. 27.—Tea unchanged. Exports to date, 58,000,000 pounds. Exchange on London, 1s 6d.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 21.—Tea declining. Silk quiet. Exports to date, 87,000. Exchange on London 6s 1d.

MONTRÉAL.—Receipts of Produce from 1st January to date, via Rail and River:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Ashes, brls.	34,906	37,888	39,385
Flour, brls.	635,402	737,528	948,589
Wheat, bush.	2,301,389	4,172,206	4,951,932
Indian Corn, bush.	678,800	189,167	788,237
Pork, brls.	19,397	84,700	36,884
Butter, kegs.	61,262	86,721	59,747
Peas, bush.	295,689	290,839	483,708
Lard, brls.	1,801	10,629	5,058
Beef, brls.	673	878	786

Exports of Produce since 1st January to date, via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Ashes, brls.	23,149	30,868	31,637
Flour, brls.	188,751	401,961	580,679
Wheat, bush.	578,833	2,802,164	3,718,857
Indian Corn, bush.	523,897	466	612,281
Pork, brls.	1,193	1,801	2,513
Peas, bush.	401,361	170,038	588,483
Butter, kegs.	60,624	51,782	48,084
Lard, brls.	198	8,694	7,094
Beef, brls.	478	976	1,695

COTTON.

The market has been irregular and unsettled. The adverse Liverpool advices early in the week, caused a material decline, and middling fell to 49s 5d for Uplands and Orleans. But the active

export, and the diminished receipts at this port, have led to some speculative business, and prices have recovered about 2 cts per lb. from the lowest point. Yesterday (Thursday) the business was very large—exceeding seven thousand bales, but to-day, although the market is firm, there is less doing, and the sales of the week are about 20,000 bales, with stock estimated at 175,000 bales.

Factors having connections in the Carolinas, state that a temporary falling off in receipts from that quarter may now be expected. It will be noticed that our receipts for the past week do not include a bale from North Carolina; but the heaviest deliveries have been from Florida, and by Railroad from the West. New Orleans shows a great deficiency in her deliveries owing to the non-arrival of steamers.

There is less disposition in our market to act upon what are termed "general principles," as respects supply and demand; but the aspect and feeling of the hour control the principal transactions. The following are the closing quotations:

		Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.	& Tex
Ordinary, per lb.		42	42	42	42	
Good Ordinary		44	44	45	46	
Low Middling		48	49	49	50	
Middling		51	52	52	53	
Good Middling		54	55	56	57	
Middling fair		..	..	..	..

The deliveries of cotton at this market for the week ending yesterday (Thursday) were as follows:

	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	2,681	Charleston	1,849
Galveston	496	North Carolina	..
Mobile	1,495	Norfolk, &c.	1,646
Florida	3,532	Per Railroad	3,862
Savannah	2,568	Foreign ports	310

Total for the week 17,920
Previously reported 412,912
Since July 1 430,932
Same time last year 73,465

The exports from this port last week were as follows:

	bales.	
To Liverpool	12,408	
To Hamburg	785	
To Havre	602	
To Glasgow	80	

Total for the week 13,875
Previously reported 109,667
Since July 1st 123,542
Same time last year 3,392

NEW ORLEANS.—Telegraphic dates are to the 15th November. Market depressed. Middling 50 a 52c. Exchange on New York at par. Freights easy.

LATER.—A telegram under date of the 16th quotes:

Cotton extremely dull; few sales at 50@52c. Gold 150. Exchange on New York stiff at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium.

SAVANNAH.—Dates by mail are to the 10th. Middlings 48 a 49 cents.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Upplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1	3,724	281
Received this week	5,249	159
Received previously	40,104	2,105

Total 49,977 2,545
Exported since Sept. 1 39,637 2,280
Stock Nov. 10, 1865 9,640 165

CHARLESTON.—Dates to the 10th report the market very dull at 46 a 48c for middlings.

CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT.

	Sea Island.	Uppland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	362	1,610
Received from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 1865	652	21,410
Receipts from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8	95	2,425

Total receipts 1,109 25,445

EXPORTS.

	893	15,556
Exports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 2, 1865	893	15,556
From Nov. 2 to Nov. 2, 1865	179	3,144

Total exports 1,072 18,700

Stock on hand 37 6,745

MOBILE.—Our latest weekly statement, by mail, is to the 3d Nov. as follows:

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock in hand September 1, 1865 (bales)	24,290
Received this week	9,647
Received previously	101,888—111,535

135,825

Exported this week	14,600
Exported previously	33,902
Buried Oct. 5 and 6th, (about)	3,390 —81,893

Stock on hand and on shipboard Nov. 3d	53,932
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GALVESTON.—The following is the Galveston Cotton Statement for Saturday, November 4.

	This Year	1860-61.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	18,857	3,168
Received this week	5,778	4,573
Received previously	26,243	29,624
Received at other ports	4,088	2,777

Total 46,966 40,144

Exported to Great Britain	7,245	4,282
Do New Orleans	10,496	8,718
Do New York	15,245	11,452
Do Boston	1,125	2,701

On hand and on shipboard not cleared	34,111	22,153
	15,855	17,991

LIVERPOOL.—We have the Liverpool circular of the 4th of November, and quote:

The improvement noticed at the close of last week gave way on Monday to great depression, under the American advices of large receipts at all the ports, and a rapid decline took place, until on Wednesday sales of Middling were made at 20d, or 23d per lb. below our last quotations. Yesterday and to-day there has been more enquiry, and about 1d of the decline has been recovered.

	ORDINARY AND MIDDLING.	Fair and Good fair.	Good and Fine.
Upland	18 @20d.	22 @..d.	.. @..d.
Mobile	18 @20 $\frac{1}{2}$.. @..	.. @..
New Orleans	18 @21	23 @..	.. @..
Texas	18 @20 $\frac{1}{2}$.. @..	.. @..
Sea Islands	30 @35	42 @50	56 @68

	SALES.		
	TRADE.	EXPORT.	SPECULATION.
American	4,470	2,500	4,480
Brazilian	1,900	1,600	630
West Indian	1,460	..	..
Egyptian	3,080	770	1,240
East Indian	10,680	7,800	9,340
China & Japan	490	460	230

Total 22,080 13,130 15,920 51,130 3,158,040 2,238,800

	IMPORTS.	STOCKS.
This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.
American	19,813	168,371
Brazilian	13,300	268,971
West Indian	3,798	96,855
Egyptian	4,620	363,922
East Indian	12,592	943,568
China and Japan	2,116	989,163

Total 55,739 2,078,063 1,922,867 828,070 496,250

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been strengthened, in the face of heavy receipts, by favorable intelligence from Great Britain, and the near approach of the closing of canal navigation.

Flour has arrived in large quantities, and has been somewhat neglected by the trade, yet prices have yielded but a fraction. There is considerable speculative feeling, while a few thousand barrels have been taken for export, at \$8 25 a \$8 35 for extra State; freight to Liverpool 1s. 9d., and to London 2s. 3d.; Exchange 160, currency. The market to-day was weak and a little lower.

Wheat has come to market at the rate of 100,000 bushels daily, but prices, on the Persia's news, were slightly improved; but receding yesterday 1a2c. from the highest point, there was a good export and speculative demand. Deliveries may possibly be kept up three weeks longer, and they may end in ten days. The weather is now exceedingly warm and sultry—so much so, that very severe weather would be required to close the canal. Through shipments from Buffalo will cease this week. At the extreme West prices have materially declined, although the shipments continue to be made for Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee are again on a liberal scale.

Corn, on a liberal export and home demand, has advanced five

cents per bushel. The stock is large, but with no prospect of increase. Rye has been taken for export at steady prices. Oats have been dull for some days, closing quiet. Barley and Barley Malt quiet.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western	...per bbl.	\$7 75 @ \$8 00
do Extra State	.....	8 15 @ 8 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio	.....	8 80 @ 9 00
do Extra Western, common to good	.....	8 25 @ 11 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis	.....	11 25 @ 15 50
do Southern, supers	.....	9 50 @ 10 85
do Southern, fancy and extra	.....	11 00 @ 16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra	.....	8 25 @ 12 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine	.....	6 25 @ 7 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Wheat, Chicago Spring	..... per bushel	1 50 @ 1 88
do Milwaukee Club	.....	1 82 @ 1 88
do Red Winter	.....	2 00 @ 2 35
do Amber State and Michigan	.....	2 40 @ 2 45
Corn, Western Mixed	.....	90 @ 97
do Western Yellow	.....	1 00 @ 1 05
Rye, North River	.....	1 17 @ 1 20
do Canada	.....	1 15 @ 1 17
do Western	.....	1 12 @ 1 15
Oats, Western	.....	47 @ 60
do State	.....	60 @ 62
Barley	.....	1 10 @ 1 30
do Malt	.....	1 40 @ 1 50

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs last week and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864 :

RECEIVED.						
Week			Season			
	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.	
Flour, bbls.	28,402	29,143	955,101	1,030,939		
Wheat, bus.	183,714	836,171	7,506,855	10,588,576		
Corn, bus.	279,384	116,470	23,606,820	12,594,596		
Oats, bus.	86,553	495,214	7,639,049	12,850,158		
Rye, bus.	25,040	22,712	930,242	885,370		
Barley, bus.	1,021,189	18,822	1,012,995	688,501		

SHIPPED.						
Week			Season			
	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.	
Flour, bbls.	23,377	24,976	860,823	1,046,349		
Wheat, bu.	270,513	195,790	6,257,741	9,076,300		
Corn, bu.	407,764	61,410	23,438,950	11,672,256		
Oats, bu.	441,647	463,950	8,113,211	12,187,991		
Rye, bu.	31,975	16,055	551,598	674,817		
Barley, bu.	87,330	1,050	822,388	161,439		

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, November 13th, and the corresponding time last year :

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total....	16,971	294,130	2,365	12,889	2,285
Cor. week, '64	6,664	206,743	3,799	20,313	1,433

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the week ending Saturday, November 13th, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were :

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Since January 1.	Same time	Since January 1.	Same time
Flour, bbls.	810,388	259,370	424,207
Wheat, bush.	9,424,132	8,540,188	8,726,115
Oats, bush.	491,568	906,800	803,138
Corn, bush.	220,096	421,538	63,253
Barley, bush.	118,104	72,548	36,075
Rye, bush.	120,054	169,795	7,119

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the Eastward movement of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, and destination of same, for the week ending Nov. 11th, 1865, viz :

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Buffalo	34,838	231,610	241,375	279,475	....	18,000
Oswego	....	104,871	32,500	....	....	....
Port Colborne	....	81,886	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	6,557	39,500	14,400	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	37,000	7,000	....	....	....
Dunkirk	8,373	....	8,090	....	....	....
Sarnia	5,326	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	....	14,000	....	....	....	....
Kingston	202	65,000	40,575	....	....	....
Port Dover	....	7,000	....	....	....	....
Other ports	2,875	81,025	79,220	55,097	....	....
By Railroad	12,735	9,610	1,889	41,186	3,594	700
By Canal	....	69,026	....	75,211	83,739	....
Totals....	70,906	655,528	434,049	450,919	87,833	18,700
Previous week	65,967	530,815	614,173	128,222	9,143	65,875

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show

the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Nov. 11 :

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago	28,402	183,714	279,384	86,553	57,969
Milwaukee	16,971	294,130	231,610	241,375	2,562
Toledo	34,313	86,626	279,475	27,562	1,080
Detroit	32,838	27,562	6,611	9,500	289
Cleveland	6,009	88,070	6,982	43,577	1,701
Totals....	118,533	680,312	831,588	180,708	63,551
Previous week	125,810	648,513	345,902	118,840	71,026

LIVERPOOL.—The weekly report, by the Persia, to Nov. 3d is as follows :

Farmers being generally engaged with wheat-sowing, the country markets have been less liberally supplied, and in most of the principal ones an advance of 2s per qr is reported. In consequence of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, no market was held on Tuesday, but a steady business has been done, from day to day, in wheat, flour, and Indian corn, at advancing prices. At to-day's market there was a steady consumptive demand for wheat, at an improvement of 3d per cental since this day week. Flour was 1s to 1s 6d per sack dearer. Indian corn had a pretty free sale at 30s per qr for mixed.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour	nominal.
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee	per 100 lbs.
do Amber Iowa	10 0 @ 10 5
do White—Western	10 6 @ 10 9
Indian Corn, Mixed	per 480 lbs.
Peas, Canadian	per 504 lbs.
Oatmeal, Canadian	per 240 lbs.

GLASGOW.—Dates are to the 4th November. We quote from a trade circular :

We have again a large arrival of Black Sea wheat. The recent improvement has been further followed up, and an extensive business done at an advance of about 1s per boll on all descriptions of wheat; 1s per barrel on flour; and 6d per boll on maize.

Wednesday's market opened strong, Amber Milwaukee wheat brought 2s to 2s 6d for good top extra quality; Ghirkir sold freely at 2s for top quality. Flour in demand at quotations. Maize sold largely at 1s in store, for prime mixed American.

At market to-day, holders were firm at Wednesday's advance, but only a small business resulted, as millers and dealers did not seem disposed to go more deeply into stock, until "China's" letters were delivered; there is still a lingering belief that America will yet ship largely of wheat ere the close of navigation.

Market closes steady.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE Dry Goods Market remains dull and transactions merely nominal. Prices have not yet reached the lowest figures of the late summer season, but the fact that goods are accumulating quite rapidly tends still to depress prices. The light demand from the interior will render a farther reduction necessary or trade must be very quiet during the winter. Buyers keep in mind the panic of last spring, and consequently purchase only for their immediate wants. The prices of Dry Goods have been of late far above what the cost of manufacture demanded and there is no reason for maintaining them. The drouth and light supply of the summer season are both things of the past and prices must now be governed by the cost of manufacture solely. With some styles of white goods there is less margin than with prints and some light grades. Inferior grades have declined materially during the week while the price of standard goods remains about the same; nominally at 33 cents for Standard Brown Sheetings with both agents and jobbers. This is the price quoted by agents, but sales are made at a less figure, and in some instances nearly one cent less. The tendency is strongly downward with no signs that the bottom has been yet reached.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are in better supply with a very light demand, though there is less relative decline in prices than noticed last week. Standards are quoted at 33 cents but are sold for about what they will fetch. This is the quotation for Stark A, Amory, Indian Head A, Atlantic A, P A, A II, P H, and Appleton A, Phoenix Mfg. Co. 36 inch 30, 39 inch 31, Shectucket B 27 inch 23, A 30 inch 25, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 33, K 36 inch 30, Family Cottons 36 inch 28, Tigers 21, Augusta Mills 4-4 32, 27, Manhattan K 4-4 27, Appleton B 42, C 29, D 31, W 35, Shirtings E 27, N 29, Indian Queen 36 inch 26, Pittsfield A 36 inch 26, Rocky Point Sheetings 26, Massachusetts fine Sheetings 28 inch 26, do A 4-4 30, do B 31, Newmarket 33 inch 28, 36 inch 31, Atlantic heavy Shirtings A V 30 inch sell at 28, do A G 27, fine Sheetings A L & P L 36 inch 30, Atlantic Shirtings P E 33 inch 28, Indian Head B 30 inch 28, E 48 inch

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THE CHRONICLE.

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52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nashua Extra A 36 inch 30, do fine D 36 inch 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Orchard W 25, B B 33 inch 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, C 37 inch 28, N 36 inch 29, and A 40 inch 30. Amoskeag A 37 inch 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do fine Z 36 inch 24.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are also in light demand, and prices tending downward steadily. Amoskeag A 37 inch is quoted at 35 cents, Waltham X 33 inch at 30, W 42 inch at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bartlett Steam Mills are still quoted 33 inch at 35 cents, do 4-4 40 cents, do 5-4 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 5-32 $\frac{1}{2}$. New Market 36 inch 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wrentham H last sold at 25, Aquidneck 4-4 28, White Rock 3 inch 41, Canoe 27 inch 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Continental 30 inch 25, Methuen 3-4 20.

PRINTS have been very abundant and prices are very much lower. Large numbers of job lots have been closed out during the week at almost any figures. The demand is moderate, and prices tend downward. Spragues National and purples are quoted at 24 cents, a reduction of four cents from last week. Madders 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rubies and Green and solid colors 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Blue and White 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Blue and Orange 28, Canary Y 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Black and White and Shirtings at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; American Print Works Madder 25 cents nett. For Columbias, Concord, Greene Co.'s and Wauregan there are no fixed prices. Merrimack W is quoted at 29, D 28, Garners 27, Amoskeag pink 26, purple 25, Shirtings 24, Dark 24, Light 23, Mourning 25, Dutchess B 22, Lowell dark and light 23, Wamsutta and Dusters 21.

DRILLS are in light demand, and there are more change to note in prices. Stark brown H are quoted at 31, Amoskeag 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, Globe Steam Mills 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CORSET JEANS are more in demand and steadier. Newmarket colored is quoted at 34, Indian Orchard 33, Massabesic, Amoskeag brown and bleached 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Naumkeag 37, Bates 33, and Satteens 40.

COTTON FLANNELS are in demand for finer grades; poorer grades are lower. Columbias sell at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mount Vernon 30, Nashua A 35, Manchester brown 40, Falls 36.

STRIPES and TICKS are more called for, but with all other kinds of goods prices are softening. American Stripes 3-3 are quoted at 33, 6-3 at 34, Albany ticks 27, Pittsfield 27, Amoskeag A C A 80, A 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, B 55, C 40, D 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DENIMS are selling at 55 for Pearl River, 40 for Manchester.

JACCONETS are in little request and prices are lower. Slaters are quoted at 26c, White Rock, high colors, 26c, plain do 27c.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are lower and nominal. Atlantic Coburgs are quoted at 31, fine do. 40, Manchester 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, do. all wool 55, Hamilton 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CAMBRICS are nominal. Saratogas are quoted at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Milton Mills 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Federal 23.

GINGHAMS are lower and declining. Glasgow sells at 28, and Lancaster at 29.

SILESIAS are in light request and the supply more abundant. Indian Orchard sells at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LINSEYS have declined from 2 cents to five cents per yard. White Rocks are held at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clark & Co.'s 50, Porter & Dickeys are quoted at 45 to 60.

WOOLEN GOODS are in moderate demand from small dealers. Prices are generally $\frac{1}{2}$ lower.

CLOTHS are in some demand at \$2.50 for cotton warps No 1, and \$2.40 for No 2.

CASSIMERES are lower and dull.

SATINETES are in but light demand at the prices of last week.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull, and buyers purchase cautiously. Prices are much reduced. The Providence print market is reported very quiet. The sales for the past week were 4,000 pieces at 19c for 64 x 64 on hand.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS are dull with but little doing.

FOREIGN GOODS are still very abundant and moderately active at the reductions. The price of Foreign Goods has continued relatively lower than domestics during the season, as they can be imported at a good profit while domestics are so high. The auction sales have been pretty well attended, and though bidding has not been spirited prices were remunerative.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 16th, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1865.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	1037	\$330,081	455
do cotton...	315	78,244	32
do silk...	267	200,591	65
do flax...	845	202,237	590
Miscellaneous dry goods...	231	68,179	96
Total	2694	\$939,822	1238

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	278	\$96,747	509
do cotton...	101	25,657	91
do silk...	33	44,390	41
do flax...	339	73,457	321
Miscellaneous dry goods...	7	5,863	367
Total	753	\$247,116	1329

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PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort 100 lb 8 50 100 9 00

Pot, 1st sort 100 lb 11 12

Anchors—Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Or 200 lb and upward 100 lb 11 12

Beeswax—Duty, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.

American yellow 100 lb 48 50

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Rio Grande shin 100 lb 35 00 10

Bread—Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.

Pilot 100 lb 10 12

Navy 100 lb 10 12

Crackers 100 lb 10 12

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

American, gray and white 100 lb 60 10 225

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

There is a steady local demand for Butter, but no great activity.

Butter—N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 46 10 50
do do fair to good 42 10 44
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 48 10 52
do fir. tubs, strictly fine 54 10 58
do do com. to good. 44 10 48
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow 40 10 45
do firkins, finer kinds, do 35 10 38
do common to medium 33 10 34
West. Re-erve, good to fine, yel. 33 10 40
do com. to medium 32 10 34

Cheese—Factory made dairies 17 10 19
Farm dairies 16 10 18
do do common 14 10 15
English dairy 28 10 25
Vermont dairy 15 10 18

Candies—Duty, tallow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Sperm 100 lb 10 40

do, patent 100 lb 50

Refined sperm, city 98 10 40

Stearic 83 10 34

Adamantine 27 10 28

Cement—Rosendale 100 lb 10 200

Chains—Duty, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

One inch and upward 100 lb 8 10 10

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 50 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Liverpool Orrel 100 lb 16 00

Liverpool House Cannon 100 lb 28 00

Nova Scotia 8 50 9 00

Anthracite 12 00 18 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Caracas (gold), (in bond) 27 10 28

Maracaibo (gold) 10 50

Guyanilla (gold) 19 10 20

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all other 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been quiet and transactions light.

Rio, prime, duty paid gold. 21 10 21

do good 20 10 21

do fair 19 10 19

do ordinary 18 10 18

do fair to good cargoes 19 10 19

Java, mts and bags 23 10 20

Maracaibo	29	10	24	Gum Myrrh, East India	60	10	50
Lagunaya	20	10	23	Gum Myrrh, Turkey	35	10	35
St. Domingo	17	10	18	Gum Tragacanth, Sorts	85	10	40
				Gum Tragacanth, white flakey	85	10	100
				Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold)	2 95	10	3 25
				Iodine, Resublimed	5 50	10	5
				Ipecacuanha, Brazil	44	10	5
				Jalap	2 70	10	6
				Juniper Berries	25	10	35
				Lac Dye	42	10	55
				Lic. ice Paste, Calabria	28	10	24
				Licorice Paste, Sicily	33	10	30
				Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid	30	10	30
				Madder, Dutch	94	10	16
				Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do	94	10	10
				Manna, large flake	70	10	1 25
				Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	70	10	70
				Oil Anise	3 50	10	3 82
				Oil Bergamot	4 50	10	4 75
				Oil Lemon	5 50	10	6 00
				Oil Peppermint, pure	3 75	10	4 00
				Opium, Turkey	8 65	10	9 70
				Oxalic Acid	95	10	95
				Phosphorus	80	10	82
				Prussiate Potash	60	10	65
				Quicksilver	65	10	70
				Rhubarb, China	6 50	10	6 00
				Rose Leaves .....	..	10	2 00
				Salazarus .....	..	10	15
				Sal Ammoniac, Refined	11	10	11
				Sal Soda, Newcastle	54	10	47
				Sarsaparilla, Hond.	45	10	47
				Sarsaparilla, Mex.	24	10	26
				Seed, Anise	50	10	50
				do Canary	50	10	6 00
				do Hemp	50	10	2 75
				do Caraway	20	10	20
				do Coriander .....	..	10	18
				do Mustard, brown, Trieste .....	..	10	15
				do do California, brown .....	..	10	20
				do do English, white .....	..	10	20
				Senna, Alexandria	24	10	24
				Senna, East India	35	10	35
				Senecca Root	1 10	10	1 10
				Shell Lac	50	10	50
				Soda Ash (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent)	74	10	8
				Sugar Lead, White	55	10	60
				Sulphate Quinine, Am.	2 62	10	2 55
				Sulphate Morphine	9 00	10	9 00
				Tartaric Acid	59	10	60
				Valerian, English .....	..	10	50
				do Dutch	75	10	80
				Vervidria, dry and extra dry	16	10	14
				Vitriol, Blue .....	..	10	10
				Duck —Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	16	10	16 00
				Ravens, Light	16	10	15 00
				Ravens, Heavy	22	10	22 00
				Scotch, Groucock, No. 1	21	10	21 00
				Cotton, No. 1	1 20	10	1 20
				Dye Woods —Duty free.	..	..	..
				Camwood .....	..	10	150 00
				Fustic, Cuba	85	10	85
				Fustic, Tampico .....	..	..	..
				Fustic, Savanilla	23	10	23
				Fustic, Marascatbo .....	..	10	22 00
				Logwood, Campeschi	20	10	20 00
				Logwood, Hound	19	10	19 00
				Logwood, Tabasco	25	10	25 00
				Logwood, St. Domingo	24	10	24 00
				Logwood, Jamaica	15	25	15 50
				Limawood .....	..	125	00
				Barwood	30	10	30 00
				Sapan Wood, Manila .....	..	70	00
				Feathers —Duty: 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	..	..	..
				Prime Western .....	..	10	95
				do Tennessee .....	..	..	..
				Fish —Duty, Mackarel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.	..	..	..
				Cod has been in fair demand and steady: Mackarel steady, Herring dull.	..	..	..
				Dry Cod	8 00	10	9 50
				Dry Scale	6 50	10	6 50
				Pickled Scale	6 50	10	6 50
				Pickled Cod	8 00	10	8 50
				Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore	28 50	10	24 50
				Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax .....	..	..	..
				Mackerel, No. 1, Bay	17 50	10	17 50
				Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore	18 00	10	18 00
				Mackerel, No. 2, Bay	16 00	10	16 00
				Mackerel, N. 2, Halifax	12 50	10	13 00
				Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large	18 75	10	14 00
				Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax .....	..	10	10
				Salmon, Pickled, No. 1	40 00	10	40 00
				Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bbl. ..	..	..	..
				Shad, Connect cut, No. 2 .....	..	..	..
				Herring, Scaled	55	10	60
				Herring, No. 1	45	10	50
				Herring, pickled	6 50	10	9 00
				Flax —Duty: \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	..	..	..
				Jersey .....	..	20	22
				Fruit —Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 14; Fibbers and Walnuts, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	..	..	..
				Raisins, Seedless .....	..	11	50
				do Layer	4 90	10	5 00
				do Bunch	4 25	10	4 25
				Currants	15	10	16
				Citron, Leghorn	45	10	47
				Prunes, Turkish	20	10	21
				Dates .....	..	15	15
				Almonds, Languedoc	3 15	10	3 25
				do Provence	3 25	10	3 35
				do Sicily, Soft Shell .....	..	90	90
				do Shelled	55	10	60
				Sardines .....	..	1 05	1 05
				do	32	10	32
				do	35	10	37

Figs, Smyrna.....	26	26	80	Western	16	16	Spruce, Eastern.....	24	24	27 00
Brazil Nuts.....	16	16	16	Dry Salted Hides—	16	16	Southern Pine.....	55	55	65 00
Filberts, Sicily.....	16	16	16	Maracaibo.....	do	17	White Pine Box Boards.....	22	22	25 00
Walnuts, French.....	15	15	16	Maranham.....	do	16	White Pine Merchant. Box Boards.....	28	28	30 00
DRIED FRUIT—				Pernambuco.....	do	16	Clear Pine.....	70	70	75
N. State Apples.....	16	16	17	Tampico and Metamoras.....	do	18	Laths, Eastern.....	22	22	4 75
Blackberries.....	35	35	38	Bahia.....	do	16	Cherry Boards and Plank.....	50	50	53 00
Black Raspberries.....	25	25	45	Chili.....	do	19	Oak and Ash.....	75	75	80 00
Pared Peaches.....	25	25	34	Wet Salted Hides—			Maple and Birch.....	60	60	63 00
Unpealed do.....	18	18	22	Buenos Ayres.....	20	9	Black Walnut.....	35	35	40 00
Cherries pitted, new.....	45	45	50	Rio Grande.....	do	9		80	80	100 00
Furs—Duty, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the				California.....	do	9	STAVES—			
British North American Provinces, FREE.				Western.....	11	12	White oak, pipe, extra.....	250	250	
Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency				Courty slfr trim & cured. do	11	13	do pipe, heavy.....	200	200	
prices.				City	do	12	do pipe, light.....	140	140	
North and East. Western.				Upper Leather Stock—			do pipe, culs.....	90	90	
No. 1.				B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip ..	27	29	do hhd. extra.....	200	200	
Beaver, Dark.....	20	20	25	Sierra Leone.....	23	20	do hhd. heavy.....	140	140	
do Pale.....	12	12	15	Gambia and Bissau.....	19	20	do hhd. light.....	100	100	
Bear, Black.....	5	5	15	East India Stock—			do hhd. culs.....	80	80	
do brown.....	4	4	10	Calcutta, city alter.....	25	26	do bbl. extra.....	150	150	
Badger.....	50	50	70	do dead green.....	21	22	do bbl. heavy.....	130	130	
Cat, Wild.....	15	15	30	do black, dry.....	do		do bbl. light.....	95	95	
do House.....	15	15	10	do buffalo.....	124	18	do bbl. culs.....	55	55	
Fisher.....	6	6	10	Honey—Duty, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.			Red oak, hhd. heavy.....	100	100	
Fox, Silver.....	15	15	100	Cuba. (duty paid). (gold). gall.	96	97	do hhd. light.....	80	80	
do Cross.....	8	8	20	HOPS—Duty: 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.			HEADING—white oak, hhd.	180	180	
do Red.....	2	2	3	Crop of 1865.....	50	60				
do Grey.....	75	75	100	do of 1864.....	15	45				
Lynx.....	2	2	40							
Marten, Dark.....	5	5	10							
do pale.....	3	3	10							
Mink, dark.....	5	5	60							
Musk rat, dark.....	7	7	40							
Otter.....	5	5	40							
Opossum.....	10	10	30							
Raccoon.....	75	75	100							
Skunk, Black.....	70	70	100							
do Striped.....	30	30	60							
do White.....	10	10	20							
Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate										
not over 10x15 inches, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; larger										
and not over 16x24 inches, 36 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot;										
larger, and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square										
foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20										
cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; all above that, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square										
foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common										
Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 12; over										
that, and not over 16x24; 2; over that, and not over										
24x30, 24; all over that, 8 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities,										
(Subject to a discount of 20 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.)										
6x 8 to 8x10.....	50	50	75							
8x11 to 10x15.....	6	6	7							
11x14 to 12x18.....	6	6	9							
12x19 to 16x24.....	7	7	9							
18x22 to 20x30.....	7	7	11							
20x31 to 24x30.....	9	9	12							
24x31 to 24x36.....	10	10	16							
25x36 to 30x44.....	11	11	17							
30x46 to 32x48.....	12	12	18							
32x50 to 32x56.....	13	13	20							
Above.....	15	15	24							
English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th										
qualities.										
(Single Thick)—Discount 20 to 30 per cent.										
6x 8 to 8x10.....	50	50	75							
8x11 to 10x15.....	6	6	7							
11x14 to 12x18.....	6	6	9							
12x19 to 16x24.....	7	7	10							
18x22 to 20x30.....	12	12	15							
21x28 to 24x36.....	18	18	16							
24x36 to 30x44.....	15	15	18							
30x45 to 32x48.....	16	16	20							
32x50 to 32x56.....	18	18	24							
GUNNY BAGS—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less,										
$\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
Calcutta, light and heavy.....	28	28	29							
GUNNY CLOTH—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less,										
$\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
Calcutta, standard.....	24	24	25							
GUNPOWDER—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less										
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; over 20										
cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.										
Blasting (A).....	5	5	6							
Shipping and Mining.....	6	6	6							
Rifle.....	8	8	10							
Sporing, in 1 lb. canisters.....	45	45	15							
Hair—Duty FREE.										
Bio Grande, mixed, (cash).....	48	48	49							
Buenos Ayres, mixed.....	44	44	45							
Hog, Western, unwashed.....	10	10	12							
HAY—North River, in bales $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
100 lbs, for shipping.....	60	60	65							
Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Senn and Sisal, \$13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; and										
American, Dressed.....	320	320	325							
do Undressed.....	200	200	210							
Russia, Clean.....	400	400	425							
Jute.....	200	200	215							
Manila.....	10	10	18							
Sisal.....	10	10	12							
Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)										
The market is quiet, and our quotations nominal.										
Dry Hides—										
B. A. & Montevideo $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. gold.....	19	19	20							
Buenos Ayres.....	21	21	22							
Rio Grande.....	do	17	18							
Orinoco.....	do	17	18							
California.....	do	18	19							
California, Mexican.....	16	16	17							
Porto Cabello.....	15	15	16							
Vera Cruz.....	16	16	16							
Tampico.....	15	15	16							
Matamoras.....	17	17	18							
San Juan and Cent. Amer.....	16	16	17							
Maracaibo.....	15	15	16							
Bogota.....	16	16	16							
Lime—Duty: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.										
Rockland, common.....	..	..	185							
do heavy.....	..	..	210							
Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty										
Lumber, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Staves, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.										
Spruce, Eastern.....	24	24	27							
Southern Pine.....	22	22	25							
White Pine Box Boards.....	28	28	30							
Clear Pine.....	70	70	70							
Laths, Eastern.....	..	..	475							
Cherry Boards and Plank.....	50	50	53							
Oak and Ash.....	60	60	63							
Black Walnut.....	32	32	35							
STAVES—										
White oak, pipe, extra.....	250	250	250							
do pipe, heavy.....	200	200	200							
do pipe, light.....	140	140	140							
do pipe, culs.....	90	90	90							
do hhd. extra.....	200	200	200							
do hhd. heavy.....	140	140	140							
do hhd. light.....	100	100	100							
do hhd. culs.....	80	80	80							
do bbl. extra.....	150	150	150							
do bbl. heavy.....	130	130	130							
do bbl. light.....	95	95	95							
do bbl. culs.....	55	55	55							
do hhd. heavy.....	100	100	100							
do hhd. light.....	80	80	80							
do bbl. culs.....	40	40	40							
do hhd. heavy.....	60	60	60							
do hhd. light.....	40	40	40							
do bbl. culs.....	20	20	20							
do hhd. heavy.....	30	30	30							
do hhd. light.....	20	20	20							
do bbl. culs.....	10	10	10							
do hhd.										

Carmine, city made.....	20 00	25 00
China clay.....	25 00	40 00
Chalk.....	5 00	
Chrome yellow.....	15 00	40

Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.		
Crude, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ gravity	20 00	..
Refined, free.....	82 00	..
do in bond.....	62 00	..
Naphtha, refined.....	62 00	54
Residuum.....	7 30	8 00

Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	20 ton	4 00
White Nova Scotia.....	..	5 00
Calcined, eastern.....	20 bbl.	2 40
Calcined, city mills.....	..	2 50

Provisions —Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents		
beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Produce of the British North American Provinces, Free.		
The market has been unsettled for pork, and closes dull. Beef steady.		
Beef, plain mess.....	20 bbl.	11 00
do mess extra, (new).....	14 00	17 00
do prime mess.....	..	nominal.
do India.....	..	nominal.
do India mess.....	..	nominal.
Pork, mess.....	22 75	22
do prime mess.....	28 25	28 75
do mess Western.....	..	..
do prime, West'n, (old and new).....	..	28 25
Lard, in bbls.....	24	24
do kettle rendered.....	..	29
Hams, pickled.....	19	22
do dry salted.....	19	22
Shoulders, pickled.....	15	16
do dry salted.....	..	..
Beef hams.....	20 bbl.	nominal.

Rags —(Domestic).		
White, city.....	12	13
Seconds.....	6	6
City colored.....	24	3
Canvas.....	13	13
Country mixed.....	5	6

Rice —Duty: cleaned 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleansed 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Carolina.....	200 lb.	13 00
East India, dressed.....	9 50	10 00

Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; bulk, 18 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb.		
Turks Islands.....	20	52
Cadiz.....	..	..
Liverpool, ground.....	2	50
do fine, Ashton's.....	4	50
do fine, Worthington's.....	3	50
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcys's.....	3	50
do fine, Marshall's.....	3	50
Onondaga, com. fine.....	2 40	2 50
do do	210 lb. bgs.	1 90
do do	20 bgs.	40
Solar coarse.....	..	..
Fine screened.....	43	50
do	3 00	..
F. F.	240 lb. bgs.	3 00

Saltpetre —Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Refined, pure.....	..	22
Crude.....	14	..

Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; canary, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val.		
Clover.....	13 14	14
Timothy, reaped.....	8 50	4 00
Flaxseed, Amer. rough.....	3 00	3 10
Linseed, American, clean.....	26	26
do American, rough $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.....	2 90	3 15
do Calcutta.....	3 70	3 75
do Bombay.....	..	3 75

Shot —Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Drop and Buck.....	20	14

Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk. 35 cent.		
Tattees, No. 1 @ 3.....	11 25	13 00
Taysaans, superior, No. 1 @ 2.....	50	12 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4.....	10 00	10 50
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2.....	11 50	12 00
Japan, superior.....	12 00	13 00
do No. 1 @ 3.....	11 00	11 50
China thrown.....	18 00	22 00
Italian thrown.....	23 00	24 50

Skins —Duty: 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free.		
Gold.....	..	..

Goat, Curacao, No. 1.....	45	50
do Buenos Ayres.....	4 1/2	45
do Vera Cruz.....	..	..
do Tampico.....	65	..
do Matamoras.....	62	..
do Payta.....	..	42
do Madras.....	..	..
do Cape.....	..	47
Deer, San Juan.....	40	..
do Bolivar City.....	..	62
do Honduras.....	..	65
do Sisal.....	..	57
do Para.....	..	58
do Vera Cruz.....	..	65
do Chagres.....	..	65
do Port C. and Barcelona.....	46	50

Soap —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val.		
Castile.....	21	21 1/2

Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Plates, foreign.....	..	10
do domestic.....	..	..

Spices —Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; ginger root, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (All cash.)		
Cassia, in mats.....	20	25
Maer.....	1 30	1 40
Nutmegs, No. 1.....	92	98
Pepper.....	28	24
Pimento, Jamaica.....	..	20
Cloves.....	..	30

Steel —Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents ad val.		
English, cast, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	19	24
German.....	15	17
American, spring.....	11	13
English, spring.....	12	14

Sugar —Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or claved, or No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
The market has been quite during the week.		
Port Rico.....	184	164
Cuba, inf. to common refining.....	124	124
do fair to good.....	124	14
do fair to good grocery.....	144	144
do prime to choice do.....	144	154
Melado.....	84	101
Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	121	99
do do 10 to 12	123	120
do do 13 to 15	144	154
do do 16 to 18	152	17
do do white.....	17	20
Loaf.....	..	204
Granulated.....	..	20
Crushed and powdered.....	..	20
White coffee, A.....	15	19
Yellow coffee.....	..	174

Sunmac —Duty: 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val.		
Sticky.....	20 ton	200 00

Tallow —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.		
American, prime, country and city.....	14	14

Tea —Duty: 25 cents per lb.		
The market is weak and little doing.		
Hyson, Common to fair.....	1 10	1 25
do Superior to fine.....	1 40	1 50
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 55	1 65
Young Hyson, Canton made.....	..	nominal.
do Common to fair.....	90	1 20
do Superior to fine.....	1 30	1 50
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 60	1 80
Gunpowd. & Imper., Canton made.....	1 20	1 35
do Sup'r to fine.....	1 45	1 60
do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 70	1 90
Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair.....	1 05	1 15
do Sup'r to fine.....	1 20	1 25
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 30	1 35
Oolong, Common to fair.....	90	1 00
do Superior to fine.....	1 10	1 35
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 40	1 70
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair.....	55	60
do do Ex f. to finest.....	75	90
do do Terre Charcoal.....	1 00	1 50
do do Terne Coke.....	14 50	15 00
Orange Pecco, Common to fine.....	75	90

Tin —Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ad val.		
Plate and sheets and term plates, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Banca.....	27 1/2	28
Straits.....	26	..
English.....	24	..
Plates, charcoal I. C.	15 60	15 25
do do 2nd	15	20
do do 3rd	12 75	13 50
do do 4th	10	15

The Railway Monitor.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN MANAGEMENT.—In relation to this important subject the Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following:

All influence in the Erie board prevents any arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western that would tend to array against them the Lake Shore Company. It is also stated that the ownership of the Erie propellers, by one of the directors of that road, was a prominent cause of the disagreement. However this may be, it is a fact that although the Erie road receives ten passengers at Salamanca to one it receives at Dunkirk, the managers afford better facilities to the Lake Shore than to the Atlantic and Great Western.

A step was taken to secure an independent road to New York for the Atlantic and Great Western. To this end negotiations were opened for the purchase or lease of the Morris and Essex and Catawissa road. We are able to state, on the highest authority, that the Morris and Essex road was bought outright, and the Catawissa leased for ninety-nine years, by the Atlantic interests. The arrangements have all been made and concluded and the papers signed. But there is still a gap of one hundred and thirty miles between the Atlantic and Great Western and the terminus of the Catawissa road. This is determined to build at once, and a charter has been secured for that purpose. The link completed, the Atlantic and Great Western will have a continuous broad gauge road under one management from Cincinnati to New York, saving in distance one hundred and twenty miles, as compared with the route via Salamanca, and being the same as that via Steubenville, Pittsburg, and Allentown.

We are also able to state that the English capitalists decided, before leaving New York, to make no investments west of Cincinnati, but to concentrate their means upon the Great Western and Atlantic road, so as to carry the broad gauge through to the seaboard with as little delay as possible, and make the entire line in all its appointments the most thorough and magnificent road in the world.

EXPRESS VS. RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.—The Chicago *Tribune* says:

The American Express Company paid, in 1864, dividends on a capital of \$2,000,000, amounting to 38 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in paid up stock. On its capital, thus increased to \$3,000,000, it has already declared, in 1865, cash dividends of 25 per cent, and 20 per

cent in stock, and every additional prospect, it is said, of an additional 25 per cent within the coming four months.

This statement must be very satisfactory to stockholders of railroads, whose tracks and cars are worn out doing business for "expresses," which belongs properly to railroads.

ERIE-DREW STOCK CALLED IN.—The Erie Railway Company has notified Mr. Drew of their intention to take up his loan of 28,000 shares of the stock. Fourteen hundred shares have been canceled, and the balance will be delivered this week. The funds for this payment have been derived from the recent English loan of £1,000,000, negotiated in London with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., Sterne Brothers, and J. T. Mackenzie, on 7 per cent convertible sterling bonds. These bonds were negotiated at 67 and 69, and bring about 110 in currency at the present rate of exchange.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.—The Ottawa and Prescott railroad of Canada is to be sold. It will probably go into the hands of the principal creditors—the Ebbow Vale Iron Company. It is supposed that this road will be of great importance when the seat of government shall be fairly located at Ottawa.

CHANGE OF GAUGE IN MISSOURI.—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, according to the recommendation of Gov. Fletcher, authorizing such a change in the railways of that State as will enable them to operate in conjunction with roads out of the State without change of cars.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN GUARANTEED STOCK.—The settlements with the guaranteed stock holders of the Michigan Southern Road are reported to reach \$1,000,000. No statement was made of the affairs of this company by its treasurer in the annual report distributed to the stockholders. That document does not contain any financial statements showing its net condition. This financial operation further postpones the prospect of dividends on the common stock, while it increases the amount thereof on the market.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chicago and Rock Island.		Cleveland and Pittsburg.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(619 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,308	\$273,857	\$541,005	\$140,024	\$139,414
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	482,164	130,225	115,394
104,374	195,803	288,159	241,709	300,355	490,266	122,512	125,211
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,651	421,363	468,358	126,798	140,952
132,201	178,766	213,316	280,209	466,830	585,628	144,995	152,662
145,512	206,090	343,985	366,100	565,145	747,942	170,937	160,569
149,137	224,257	315,944	281,334	480,710	702,692	130,142	182,635
157,948	206,546	391,574	296,169	519,306	767,508	160,306	182,685
170,044	320,381	399,602	473,196	669,605	946,707	210,729	181,925
170,910	320,879	—	551,122	729,759	923,886	216,020	180,246
156,869	307,803	—	423,945	716,378	—	196,435	248,292
153,294	252,015	—	407,688	563,401	—	201,134	220,062
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	—	—	—	180,408	201,169
—	—	Year ..	3,988,042	6,114,566	—	Year ..	1,959,267
—	—	—	—	—	3,095,470	—	2,512,315
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Year ..	1,917,100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,512,315
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erie Railway.		Hudson River.		Illinois Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$45,695	\$68,837	\$808,341	\$458,933	\$601,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900
809,449	981,133	800,060	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	346,410
556,445	1,144,504	1,340,620	306,802	336,626	439,740	275,643	522,555
948,059	1,000,507	1,173,591	270,771	218,540	311,540	289,224	401,217
848,788	1,220,279	1,220,279	202,399	281,759	351,639	404,687	406,573
770,148	1,041,075	1,292,598	235,049	310,049	310,049	407,992	510,106
1731,343	994,317	1,158,803	202,399	253,049	253,049	343,929	500,061
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	213,561	306,561	306,561	511,905	582,888
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	281,100	361,600	361,600	478,576	586,964
965,294	1,222,568	—	303,174	340,900	340,900	496,433	601,291
1,094,649	1,224,909	—	295,750	404,738	404,738	437,619	657,141
1,035,221	1,324,217	—	484,550	507,552	507,552	434,531	603,402
10,469,451	13,429,643	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Year ..	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	Year ..	4,571,028
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	710,225	1,038,163
Michigan Central.		Mich. So. North and Indiana.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)
\$243,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,508	\$256,600	\$395,956	\$67,130	\$102,749
245,858	273,845	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	287,283	398,183
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	328,454	413,322	44,925	88,223
226,453	271,553	261,456	261,456	261,456	325,194	184,276	140,418
206,221	265,780	305,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	121,299
215,449	244,781	413,501	287,891	300,083	379,083	71,587	139,547
304,168	406,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	69,353	171,559
375,488	410,502	490,693	375,567	404,568	521,636	155,417	178,526
329,794	405,510	—	322,360	448,934	—	138,342	170,699
306,186	376,470	—	348,048	411,806	—	121,913	117,013
3,143,945	3,966,946	—	3,902,541	4,110,154	—	1,247,258	1,711,281
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,069,853	13,230,417
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.		Rome, Watert' n & Ogdensburg.		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.		Toledo, Wabash & Western.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)
\$337,350	\$200,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,178	\$ —	\$199,868	\$100,872
366,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,135	—	170,078	170,078
461,965	611,207	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	147,485	153,903
463,987	588,006	788,007	43,038	60,361	—	120,310	160,497
427,004	525,751	620,258	44,895	72,454	91,172	123,115	157,786
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	113,706	148,855
250,758	506,640	612,474	49,673	71,352	89,978	177,625	173,722
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,483	103,627	118,977	144,942
468,509	675,390	759,403	—	87,315	131,885	153,470	203,459
503,814	701,352	807,382	—	—	—	143,736	203,785
466,300	691,556	—	70,186	88,946	—	147,428	202,966
457,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	162,921	204,726
5,139,934	7,120,465	—	594,300	827,615	—	1,439,708	2,050,322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484m
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.
Railroad:											
Atlantic and Great Western:											
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	96½	96½	Des Moines Valley:				
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Ang	1887
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	96½		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			do	1,000,000	8	do	1884
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	96½		1st Mortgage	54,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			Dubuque and Sioux City:				
Dollar Bonds	968,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1863
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1864
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):				
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872
do do	1,125,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	100		do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874
do do	700,000	6	do	1880	100½		East Pennsylvania:	588,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888
do do	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	102½		Sinking Fund Bonds				
Belleville and L'vawar:							Elmira and Williamsport:				
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			2d Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
2d do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882
do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1873
2d do do	847,000	7	do				Grand Junction:	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
Beloit and L'vawar:							Mortgage				
1st Mort. (Guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	10	May & Nov.	1868
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1888			do East	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865
3d Mort. do	689,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Hannibal and St. Joseph:				
Blossburg and Corning:							Land Grant Mortgage	8,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			Convertible Bonds	633,800	7	Jan. & July	1883
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		Hartford and New Haven:				
2d do	200,000	7	do	1865			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97½		2d do sinking fund	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			1,000,000	6	do	1876	
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			Housatonic:				
Boston and Lowell:							1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½		Hudson River:				
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	96		2d do	110,000	6	do	1869
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1882	
Buffalo and State Line:							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			Huntington and Broad Top:				
Erie and Northeast:							1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
400,000	7	do	1870				2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875
Canden and Amboy:							Illinois Central:				
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	90		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875
Dollar Loan	567,000	6	May & Nov.	1880	90		1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89½		Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890
Canden and Atlantic:							Indiana Central:				
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do	364,000	10	do	1870
Catavissa:							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			2d do	400,000	7	do	1862
Central of New Jersey:							Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			Indianapolis and Madison:				
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	101		1st Mortgage	682,000	7	May & Nov.	1881
Central Ohio:							Jeffersonville:				
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept.	1861
1st do E. Div.	800,080	7	May & Nov.	1890			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct.	1873
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Lehigh Valley:				
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883			1st Mortgage	500,000	8	April & Oct.	1883
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			2d do	230,000	6	do	1861
Income	1,192,200	7	do	1876	41		3d do	250,000	6	do	1862
Chester:							La Crosse and Milwaukee:				
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
Chicago and Alton:							2d do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	535,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95		Lehigh Valley:				
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct.	1870
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	88		2d do	230,000	6	do	1861
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1888	112		La Crosse and Milwaukee:				
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1888			1st Mortgage	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869
Chicago and Great Eastern:							Lehigh Valley:				
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873
Chicago and Milwaukee:							Little Miami:				
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883
Chicago and Northwestern:							Little Schuylkill:				
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	90		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	81		2d Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	85		Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1860
Consol Sinking Fund Bonds	945,000	6	Quarterly	1915	80		Louisville and Nashville:				
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883
Chicago and Rock Island:							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	1883
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100		1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,56	7	do	1883
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,292	7	Feb. & Aug	1892
1st Mortgage	373,000	7	do	1867	103		1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880	100		Michigan Central:				
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							1st Mortgage, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	1873
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			2d do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1888
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			Michigan South & North, Indiana:				
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,822,000	7	May & Nov.	1885
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			2d do	2,194,000	7	do	1877
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1884			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	682,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1868
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	443,000	7	Jan. & July	1891
Cleveland, Palmyra and Ashtabula:							1st Mortgage	4,600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98		2d do	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1883
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		1st Mortgage	3,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1915
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							2d do	940,000	8	do	1883
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	85		1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875
3d do convertible	1,728,500	7	do	1875	85		2d do	400,000	8	do	1876
4th do	1,108,740	6	Jan. & July	1892	76		1st do Oskaloosa	590,000	7	do	1876
Cleveland and Toledo:							1st Land Grant Mortgage	3,612,000	7	May & Nov.	1877
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	99		2d do	695,000	7	do	1883
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1878			Morris and Essex:				
Connecticut and Passaic River:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1876	90		2d Mortgage, sinking fund	3,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1876
Cumberland Valley:							1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904			2d Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.				Principal payable.	Bid.		
Railroad:										
New Haven and Northampton:										
1st Mortgage.	\$600,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	Second Avenue:	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867	
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	108,000	6	do	1873	1st Mortgage.	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873	
New Jersey:					Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:	1st Mortgage.				
Perry Bonds of 1863	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	Staten Island:	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	
New London Northern:	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	1st Mortgage.	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876	
1st Mortgage.					Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:	1st Mortgage.				
New York Central:					Terre Haute and Richmond:	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866	
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,586	5	May & Nov	1883	1st Mortgage, convertible.	94,000	7	do		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	1st Mortgage.	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	
Real Estate Bonds.	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:	1st Mortgage.				
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	668,000	6	do	1883	1st Mortg.	1,381,000	7	June & Dec	1864	
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,388,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	1st Mortg.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	1st Mortg. (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	
New York and Harlem:					2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
1st Mortgage.	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	
Consolidated Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	Sinking Fund Bonds.	152,353	7	do	1865	
8d Mortgage.	1,000,000	6	do	1868	Equipment bonds.	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	
New York and New Haven:					Troy and Boston:	1st Mortgage.				
Plain Bonds.	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866	1st Mortg.	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	
Mortgage Bonds.	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1886	
New York, Providence and Boston:					3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
1st Mortgage.	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	Convertible.	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1883	
Northern Central:					Troy Union:	Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1868
Sinking Fund Bonds.	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1858	do do	180,000	6	do	1867	
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds.	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877	Union Pacific:	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)				
Balt. and Susq. St's g Fund Bonds.	150,000	6	do	1866	Land Grant Mortgage.	6	Jan. & July	1895		
Northern New Hampshire:					Vermont Central:	1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861
Plain Bonds.	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	
North Pennsylvania:					Vermont and Massachusetts:	1st Mortgage.	934,600	6	Jan. & July	1888
Mortgag'd Bonds.	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1818	Warren:	1st Mortgage (guaranteed).				
Chattel Mortgage.	360,000,000	10	do	1887	Westchester and Philadelphia:	1st Mortgage (convert.)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore).	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	1st Mortg. (coupon).	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1873	
8d do (do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	Western (Mass.):					
8d do (not guaranteed).	500,000	6	do	1885	Sterling (\$289,900) Bonds.	4,319,530	5	April & Oct	1887	
Norwich and Worcester:					Dollar Bonds.	850,000	6	do	1875	
General Mortgage.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1866	
Steamboat Mortgage.	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	Hudson and Boston Mortgage.	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd	
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:					Western Maryland:	1st Mortgage.	598,000	6	Jan. & July	1890
1st Mortgage.	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	1st do, guaranteed.	200,000	6	do	1890	
2d do (now stock).	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st Mortgage (guaranteed).	598,000	6	Jan. & July	1890
Ohio and Mississippi:					York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):	1st Mortgage.	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
1st Mortgage (East. Div.).	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	
1st do (West. Div.).	850,000	7	do	1875	Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds.	500,000	6	do	1877	
750,000	7	do	1870							
Ossego and Syracuse:					Canal					
1st Mortgage.	811,500	7	Jan. & July	1870-80	Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:					
Pacific:					1st Mortgage Bon's.					
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1828-87						
Panama:										
1st Mortgage, sterling.	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870	Cheapeake and Delaware:					
1st do, do	346,000	7	do	1875	1st Mortgage Bon's.	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886	
2d do, do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Ang.	1872						
Peninsula:					Cheapeake and Ohio:					
1st Mortgage.	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	Maryland Loan.	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870	
Pennsylvania:					Sterling Bonds, guaranteed.	4,375,000	5	do	1890	
1st Mortgage.	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	Preferred Bonds.	1,699,500	6	....	1883
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875						
3d do, do, sterling.	2,983,840	6	do	1875	Delaware Division:					
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:					1st Mortgage.	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	
1st Mortgage.	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876						
Philadelphia and Erie:					Delaware and Hudson:					
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie).	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	600,000	7	June & Dec	1866	
1st do (general).	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	2d do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870	
2d do (general).	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901						
Philadelphia, Germant. & Norristown:					Erie of Pennsylvania:					
Consolidated Loan.	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865	1st Mortgage Bonds.	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
Convertible Loan.	292,500	6	do	1885	Interest Bonds.	161,000	6	do	1868	
Philadelphia and Reading:										
Sterling Bonds of 1836.	405,000	5	Jan. & July	1867	Lehigh Navigation:					
do, do	182,400	5	do	1880	Unsecured Bonds.	2,778,841	6	Mch & Sept	1864	
do, do	1843-4-8-9.	6	April & Oct	1870						
1,521,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	Monongahela Navigation:						
976,800	6	do	1880	Mortgage Bonds.	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
Dollar Bonds, convertible.	564,000	6	do	1886						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible.	60,000	7	do	1886	Morris:					
Philadelphia and Trenton:					Mortgage Bonds.	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	
1st Mortgage.	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868						
Philadelphia, Wilming. & Baltimore:					North Branch:					
Mortgage Loan.	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	1st Mortgage.	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876	
Pittsburgh and Connellsville:										
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889	Schuylkill Navigation:					
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:					1st Mortgage.	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	
1st Mortgage.	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	Improvement.	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870	
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912						
Pittsburgh and Steubenville:					Susquehanna and Tide-Water:					
1st Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881	Maryland Loan.	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864	
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881	Sterling Loan, converted.	200,000	5	do	1865	
3d do	758,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	Mortgage Bonds.	998,000	6	do	1878	
Reading and Columbia:					Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	45	
1st Mortgage.	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879						
Raritan and Delaware Bay:					Union (Pa.):					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888	1st Mortgage.	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888						
Convertible Bonds.	140,000	7	do	1876	West Branch and Susquehanna:					
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:					1st Mortgage.	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.).	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874						
2d do (do do do)	200,000	7	do	1862	Wyoming Valley:					
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	do	1871	1st Mortgage.	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	
2d do (do do do)	800,000	7	do	1880						
Buffalo and Burlington:					Miscellaneous:					
1st Mortgage.	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	Starposa Mining:					
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	1st Mortgage.	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1878	
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863	2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1883	
Sacramento Valley:					Pennsylvania Coal:					
1st Mortgage.	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875	1st Mortgage.	800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871	
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881						
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:					Quicksilver Mining:					
1st Mortgage.	2,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894	1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873	
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	
3d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894						
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:					Quicksilver Mining:					
1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Ang	1900	1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873	
2d do	201,500	7	do	1875	2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	
Bonds and Scrip.	75,593	6	Feb. & Ang	1878						
Am dusky, Manfield and Newark:					Quicksilver Mining:					
1st Mortgage.	1,200,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873	
Bonds and Scrip.					2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.			
		Periods.	Last p'd.				Periods.	Last p'd.				
Railroad.												
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192			New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047					
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600			New York Central	100	44,386,000	Feb. and Aug	96% 96%			
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly	Aug. 1 st	New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050		80 110			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153			do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	95 100			
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000			Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	95 100			
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000			New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly	Oct. 4 114% 115			
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3 111% 112			
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Ninth Avenue	100	735,360					
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Northern New Hampshire	100	3,668,400	June and Dec	June 3 94			
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112			Northern Central	100	3,344,800	Quarterly	Nov. 2 89% 90			
Berkshire		600,000	Quarterly	Oct. 1 st	North Pennsylvania	100	3,150,150		82% 83%			
Binghamton and Corning	50	250,000	June and Dec	June 2 nd	Norwich and Worcester	100	2,295,600	Jan. and July	94 95			
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,000,000			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000		37% 38			
Boston and Lowell	100	1,820,000	June and Dec	June 3 rd	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000		28% 29			
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 1 st	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January	Jan. 7 50 75			
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4 104 110			
Boston and Worcester	100	600,000	Jan. and July	July 4 th	Oswego and Syracuse	100	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4 80			
Brocklyn Central	100	492,150			Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly	Oct. 6 235 235			
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Peninsula	100						
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	396,000			Pennsylvania	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 3 112% 114			
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 rd	Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100					
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,900,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5	Philadelphia and Erie	100	5,013,054		56 56			
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000			Philadelphia and Reading	100	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 114% 114%			
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	Phila., Germant' n. & Norrist' n.	100	3,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4 103 103%			
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455			Pittsburg & Baltimore	100	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5 122 123			
do do preferred	50	682,600			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	1,818,126	Quarterly	Oct. 34 104% 104%			
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 rd	Portland, Sac, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 95 98			
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 th			
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Racing and Mississippi							
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly	Oct. 2 nd	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700					
Central Ohio		5,600,000			Reading and Columbia	100	501,890					
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925			Rensselaer and Saratoga	100	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4			
Chester Valley	50	871,990			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 3			
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,232,376					
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 rd	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000					
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May and Nov. N. 5 th & 20 th	11 1/2 12	do do pref. 100	1,700,000	Annually	May. 7	44% 45			
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	100	2,989,090		72% 76			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			do do pref. 100	354,566	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927			Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571					
do do pref. 100	12,994,719	June and Dec	June 3 rd	Schuylkill Valley	100	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	60 65			
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125			Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	100	839,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3			
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly	128 133			
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000			Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130					
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	Terre Haute and Richmond	100	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6			
Cleveland, Palmyra & Ashland	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 1 st	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly	Oct.			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000					
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	do do 1 st pref. 100	1,700,000						
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	500,000			do do 2 ^d pref. 100	1,000,000						
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5	Toledo and Wabash	100	2,442,330	June and Dec	June 3 50 50			
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 rd	do do preferred	100	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 60 68			
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 rd	Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 rd			
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000			Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3			
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900			Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2			
Connecticut River	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4 92 96			
Covington and Lexington	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225		43 45			
Dayton and Michigan	100	1,582,169			Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3 93% 95			
Delaware		2,316,705			Westchester and Philadelphia	100	684,036					
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3	Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4 135% 135%			
Des Moines Valley	100	1,530,000			Worcester and Nashua	100	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3 96% 79			
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	932,530			Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1			
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577			Canal.							
do do pref.	100	1,500,000			Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,342,563					
do do pref.	100	1,982,180			Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595					
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	61		
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	Oct.	Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	146 148		
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 nd	Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	388,910					
Elmira and Williamport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 nd	Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July 5			
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 rd	Lehigh Navigation	100	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	111		
do preferred	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 4	Monongahela Navigation	100	7,260,800					
Erie and Northeast	50	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	82		
Fitchburg	100	3,540,400	Feb. and Aug	July 3	do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	100		
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'ly	100	739,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	North Branch	100	138,086			121		
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	100	1,908,207			54 56		
do do pref.	100	5,253,836			do preferred	100	2,888,860	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 rd	67% 68		
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3 rd	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	100	2,050,070			18 20		
Houston	100	820,000			Union	100	2,750,000			34 40		
do preferred	100	1,180,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5			
Hudson River	100	1,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	Wyoming Valley	100	700,000	Quarterly	Sept. 4	112 112		
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500			Miscellaneous.							
do do pref.	50	1,900,000			American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	68		
do do pref.	100	5,253,836			American Telegraph	100				10		
do do pref.	100	1,982,180			Ashburton Coal	100	2,500,000					
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,015,905			Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly	July 25	135 135		
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	1,500,000	Quarterly	Aug. 13 th	Bucks County Lead	100	200,000					
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	845,000			Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	130		
do do pref.	50	500,000			Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			44% 44%		
Jeffersonville	100	6,627,050			Carry Improvement	100	600,000					
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,575	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2	Central American Traps	100	3,214,300			5 35 40		
Little Miami	100	10,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	Central Coal	100	2,000,000					
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	103		
Long Island	50	2,832,715	Quarterly	Nov. 2	Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000					
Long Island and Frankfort	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2	Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000			45% 48%		
Louisville and Nashville	100	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Farmers' Loan and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	120		
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	5,527,871	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 rd	Harlem Gas	100	644,000			185		
McGregor Western	100	2,800,000			Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,000					
Maine Central	100	1,030,860			International Coal	100	1,000,000					
Marietta and Cincinnati	50	2,092,484			Jersey City and Hoboken Gas	20	1,000,000					
do do 1 st pref.	50	2,050,404	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 rd	Manhattan Gas	50	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5	130		
do do 2 ^d pref.	50	3,819,771	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 rd	Mariposa Gold	100	12,000,000			13% 13%		
Manchester and Lawrence	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	Metropolitan Gas	100	2,800,000					
Michigan												

November 18, 1865.]

THE CHRONICLE.

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 days.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.					
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	203,142	Jan. and July	
Ætna	50	290,000	211,492	do	Jan. 3 1/2
Agricultural, (Watert' n)	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	206,645		
American*	100	200,000	140,583	Jan. and July	
American Exchange	100	200,000	903,368	April and Oct.	
Arto	50	500,000	580,187	Jan. and July	
Astor	25	250,000	270,887	Feb. and Aug.	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,722	March and Sep	
Baltic	25	200,000	192,431	May and Nov	
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug	
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec	
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July	
Broadway	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug	
Brooklyn (L. L.)	15	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 6
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000	229,835		
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug	
Citizens*	20	300,000	474,177	Feb. and Aug	
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug	
Clifton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July	
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835		
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial	50	200,000	369,319	Jan. and July	
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,243	do	
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July	
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep	
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July	
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct	
Empire City	100	200,000	246,833	Jan. and July	
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug	
Far. Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July	
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov	
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug	
Germania	50	500,000	590,147	Jan. and July	
Glen's Falls	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July	
Goodhue*	100	200,000	221,062	do	
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug	
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep	
Guardian	—	200,000	213,413	Jan. and July	
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	
Hoffman	100	200,000	do		
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	
Howard	50	300,000	433,998	do	
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	213,413	do	
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug	
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct	
Irving	25	200,000	228,088	Feb. and Aug	
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep	
King's County (Brook' n)	20	150,000	113,325	do	
Knickerbocker	40	250,000	328,115	Jan. and July	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	
Lamartine	100	300,000	358,142	do	
Lemon	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July	
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000	do		
Lorillard	25	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug		
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,574	Jan. and July	
Market	20	200,000	321,793	do	
Mechanics (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	
Merchants'	50	200,000	223,503	do	
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000	169,572	do	
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	233,295	do	
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	203,224	do	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July	
National	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	
New World	20	200,000	203,224	do	
N. Y. Cont. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905	Jan. and July	
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	235,079	Jan. and July	
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug	
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July	
North American*	50	1,000,000	1,064,291	June and Dec	
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct	
Northwestern (Oswego)	10	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July	
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug	
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July	
Phoenix*	20	150,000	694,987	May and Sept	
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	Jan. and July	
Republic*	100	300,000	451,551	do	
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	
Rutgers*	25	200,000	205,070	do	
St. Mark's	25	150,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug	
St. Nicholas	25	150,000	159,396	do	
Security*	50	1,000,000	156,707	do	
Standard	50	200,000	211,871	do	
Star	100	200,000	200,559	do	
Sterling*	100	200,000	205,070	do	
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug	
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July	
United States	25	250,000	343,665	do	
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug	
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213	do	
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	139,226	Jan. and July	
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian	100	3,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 12	88 1/2
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,457	do	3 1/2
Mercantile Mutual*	100	648,000	1,323,469	do	3 1/2
Washington*	100	287,460	581,689	do	3 1/2

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859		@
" 1865	2,703,060	@	" 1860		@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1861		@
Scrip of 1868			" 1862		@
" 1863	355,000	27 1/2	" 1863	121,460	@
" 1864	350,000	27 1/2	" 1864		@
" 1865			" 1865		@
Commercial. (6 p. c. July)			Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1859			Scrip of 1859	138,570	@
" 1860	81,130	90	" 1860	131,270	@
" 1861	48,690	85	" 1861	105,770	@
" 1862	84,120	80	" 1862	100,890	@
" 1863	78,700	75	" 1863	93,610	@
" 1864	130,540	72	" 1864		@
" 1865	103,880	70	" 1865		@
Gt. Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1861			Scrip of 1861		
" 1862	435,404	66	" 1862		
" 1863			" 1863		
" 1864	24,915	65	" 1864		
" 1865			" 1865		
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
Scrip of 1858	90,730	60	Scrip of 1862	129,000	@
" 1859	136,300	60	" 1863	284,000	@
" 1860	80,130	60	" 1864	195,000	@
" 1861	42,700	60	" 1865	549,000	@
" 1862	69,470	60			
" 1863	111,580	60			
" 1864	86,620	60			
" 1865	101,340	39	Being converted into stock.		
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)					
Scrip of 1862					
" 1863					
" 1864	24,915	65			
" 1865					

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.	1 20		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.	50	75	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.			Montana.	8 00	
Beekman.			Mount Vernon.		
Bennehoff Reserve.	17 00	17 65	National Oil of N. Y.	60	
Bennehoff Run.	20	40	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.	8	
Bergen Coal and Oil.			New York & Newark.	46	47
Black Creek.			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm.			Noble & Del. Rock Oil.		
Bradley Oil.	1 14	1 15	North American.		
Brevoort.			Northern Light.	2 00	4 00
Brooklyn.	30 00		Oceanic.		
Buchanan Farm.	60	62	Oil City Petroleum.		
California.			Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 18	1 25
Cascade.			Pacific.	2 65	1 95
Central.	25 75	30 00	Palmer Petroleum.		
Cherry Run Petrol'm.	20	22	People's Petroleum.		
Clinton.			Phillips.		
Commercial.			Pit Hole Creek.	13 20	18 30
Consolidated of N. Y.			Pit Hole Consol.	3 05	3 10
Emp' City Petrol'm.	28		President.		
Enniskillen.			Rawson Farm.		
Enterprise.			Revenue.		
Everett Petroleum.	90		Ryd Farm.	60	80
First National.	54	64	Shade River.		
Fountain Petroleum.			Southard.	60	
Fulton Oil.			Standard Petroleum.		
Germany.	30		Story & McClintock.		
G' Western Consol.	75		Success.	27	
Guild Farm.			Tack Pet' m of N. Y.		
HamiltonMcClintock	6 75		Talman.		
Heydrick.	60		Tarr Farm.		
High Gate.	33	35	Terragenta.		
Highgate.			Titus Oil.		
Imexhaustible.	15	22	Union.		
Island.			United Pet' m F' ms.	20	60
Knickerbocker Pet' m	10	20			

[November 18, 1865.]

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Corporations

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS.

(ESTABLISHED JUNE 1865.)

(ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1855.)
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80 BROADWAY, N. Y.
By each steamer of American & Mex-
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UNION TRUST COMPANY
of New York,
73 BROADWAY, cor. of Rector St.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WHICH MAY BE MADE AND WITHDRAWN AT
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Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
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Freeman Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
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hundred lbs per hour, or thirty tons per diem, equal
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wear, as compared to this number of stamps, is about
one-tenth—the entire yield being fit for amalgamation
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Fifteen horse-power, net, is the maximum power re-
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Bills of Lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway.
Our usual Package Express will be sent by each
steamer, and will close at 10 A. M., on sailing days.
Our Letter Bags will close at 11 A. M. For con-
venience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will
be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the dock
foot of Canal street.

Our franked envelopes will be on sale at the office
of the hotel, and at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and
Canal street dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government
envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points
reached by the wires on West Coast.

California Coupons bought at best rates.

Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards.

On Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Insurance.
NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, \$270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years,
25 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

**THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.**
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital, \$2,500,000

**Cash Capital and Accumu-
lation**, 2,550,000

Losses Paid, 1,000,000

**Dividends Paid to Policy-
holders**, 750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are
enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders.
Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in
one, five, or ten annual, installments; also, non-for-
feiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual
payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at
any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment,
has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to
the insured, and thousands of families from ruin.
Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling
them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable
to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving
many policies that would have been forfeited for
want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved
from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. TEMPLE, Secretary
J. S. HALEY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DU BOIS, Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE
MORRIS
FIRE AND INLAND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
31 Pine Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, \$85,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire
issued on the most favorable terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

W. M. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000

Assets July 1, 1865, 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of pre-
mium, against all Marine and Inland Navigation
Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or dam-
age by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid
in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net
profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu
thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the
premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividends declared Jan. 10, 1865,

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.

JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Insure against Accidents

THE

NATIONAL LIFE

AND
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.
243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

Is now prepared to issue GENERAL ACCIDENT
INSURANCE TICKETS from one to twenty days.

These tickets insure against ACCIDENTS of every
description for \$5,000 in case of DEATH, or \$35 per
week COMPENSATION for disabling accidents.

TARIFF OF RATES.

Tickets for 1 day 25c. Tickets for 8 days \$2
" 2 " 50c. " 12 " 3
" 3 " 75c. " 20 " 4
" 5 " \$1 25c. " 30 " 5

Insurance on above tickets commences at 6 o'clock
A. M., 12 o'clock noon, 6 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures
you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

Insurance.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864, \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on
Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland
Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return
premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,

THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Dry Goods.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,
Stores Nos. 87 and 99 LEONARD Street.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF

ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINE-
RY, GOODS GENERALLY.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILOR-
ING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc.

FRIDAY, November 24,
At 10 o'clock at the auction room.

FRENCH GOODS—250 packages FRENCH, SWISS,
GERMAN, and ENGLISH STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, of recent importation.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF

Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
68 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK.

Banks and Bankers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of
Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

Union Bank of London,

in sums to suit purchasers; and also to
issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this
Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and
BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to
Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the collection
of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,

No. 38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections,
purchase and sell Government and other Securities
on Commission, receive money on deposit and
allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum,
on daily balances which may be drawn at any time;
or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest
payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.

JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

Banks and Bankers.**BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.**

Have removed to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company's New Building, No. 14 BROAD ST.

They will continue to deal in Sterling Exchange, and to issue Mercantile Credits available in Europe. Also, to make advances on Government Bonds and Stocks to be sold abroad, and upon shipments to their Liverpool firm.

Banking and Collecting Office of J. NELSON LUCKEY.

245 BROADWAY.
Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn within ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer to permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., Y. A. N. Stont, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Ondyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,**COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,**

ISSUE
Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States,

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 PINE STREET,

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLRE, and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 | SURPLUS.....\$1,300,000
This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent
Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,
19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS,

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

A. G. CATELL, Pres't. | Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. | \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

Banks and Bankers.**LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,**

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE

NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,

363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

(The First National Bank Organized.)

Capital.....One Million Dollars.

This Bank invites the accounts of County Banks and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on daily balances, and make collections at most favorable rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

of all classes dealt in.

C. H. CLARK, President.
MORTON MCMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.
GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

**BURNETT, DRAKE & CO.,
BANKERS,**

BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

**DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,
STOCK BROKERS,**

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

Miscellaneous.**HOFFMAN & CO.,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST.,

NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston.

REFEE TO
Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

Beach, Root & Co., Marshall, Beach & Co., Liverpool, Eng. Charleston, S. C.

**SALOMON, ROOT & CO.,
Bankers & Commission
Merchants,**

NO. 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REFEES—Union Bank, Liverpool; H. B. Cleflin & Co., New York; J. H. Brower, Esq., New York; H. Roberts Esq., Savannah; C. M. Furman, Esq., Prest' Bank of State of S. C., Charleston; E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans.

**Alexander Whilldin & Sons,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Nos. 20 & 22 SOUTH FRONT ST.,

and 21 & 23 LETITIA ST.

PHILADELPHIA,

For the Sale of

Wool, Woolen & Cotton Yarns.

**THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY
AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE
LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

Office, No. 57 Broadway, New York.

Will buy and sell Real Estate as the Agent of others in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on Real securities. Will facilitate Emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible Agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice President and General Agent North.

Fire Insurance.**GERMANIA****FIRE****INSURANCE CO.**

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.
JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

**Etna Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Conn.**

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital - - - - - \$2,250,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

JONATHAN GOODWIN, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS,

JOSEPH CHURCH	DRAYTON HILLIER,
ROBERT BUELLE,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KENNEY,
ELIJAH A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BLACK,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York,	EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York,
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863,.....	\$3,800,480
Liabilities,.....	128,071

N. Y. AGENCY,
No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**Fire, Burglar, and Damp-proof
Safes,**

AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness (the great evil of every other safe) commends them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. These safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 79 & 80 Walker Street, N. Y.

**BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND
others should send by the**

HARNDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,
as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, AND MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, &c.

Their Express runs on lightning passenger trains in charge of competent messengers.

**SOUTHERN LAND, EMIGRATION,
AND PRODUCT CO.**

No. 71 BROADWAY, near Wall St., N. Y.

Offers for sale 4,000,000 acres of the finest and most valuable Land in the Southern States, at exceeding low prices.

Tracts from 1,000 to 500,000 acres.

• Cotton Plantations, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands, etc. Iron Works and Furnaces, Coal Lands, Silver Mines, etc.

Titles guaranteed.

W. H. QUINCY,
Secretary.

North American Lloyd.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BREMEN.

Working Capital - - \$1,000,000
IN 10,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHARES, SINGLY OR
in lots, received, and prospectuses furnished at the
office of the undersigned every day, between the
hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RUGER BROTHERS,
45 BEAVER STREET.